



Daily Report

China

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General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

Spokesman Denies Iran Arms Deal

OW3003111989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1058 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—The report on the deal of large amount of weapons between China and Iran is groundless, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

The spokesman made the remark in response to correspondents' request to confirm the report in a foreign journal.

The spokesman said "China has all along adopted a prudent and responsible attitude towards the issue of arms sales. Under the circumstances that no armistice has been realized between Iran and Iraq, China will not do anything to the detriment of a reconciliation between Iran and Iraq."

Li Peng To Visit Japan

OW3003110789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1053 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng will pay an official and goodwill visit to Japan from April 12 to 16 at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

This was announced by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman here today.

Announces Thai Delegation Visit

OW3003112689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1054 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the House of Representatives of Thailand, headed by its speaker Pancha Kesonthong, will arrive in Beijing on April 4 for a goodwill visit to China, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here today.

The delegation is invited by China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, the spokesman said.

Concerned About Lebanon

OW3003111489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1056 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government and people are most concerned over the recent situation in Lebanon and deeply sympathize with the Lebanese people for their sufferings, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said "We earnestly hope that the parties concerned will set store by the national interests of Lebanon, exercise restraint, stop their military operations, coordinate with the Arab League in its mediation efforts and settle their disputes through consultations so as to bring about stability and reconciliation in Lebanon."

Announces Togo Leader's Visit

OW3003113089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1053 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president and founder of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic of Togo, will, with his wife, pay an official visit to China from April 6 to 9, at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun.

This was announced here today by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman.

RENMIN RIBAO Views Global Drug Problem

HK3003013389 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
25 Mar 89 p 4

[“International Outlook” column by Guan Yanzhong (4619 1750 1813): “Wiping Out Drugs Is a Common Task”]

[Text] The drug problem is a serious social problem in the contemporary capitalist world and has become a new point of conflict in relations between the United States and some Latin American countries.

In the United States, drugs have already run rampant. Last year there were 23 million Americans taking drugs, and illegal dealings in drugs involved billions of dollars. The drug addiction problem in the United States has caused grave concern in the White House. President Bush said loudly in his inaugural speech: "Today the most explicit problem is that of drug addiction," because the lethal cocaine "virus" has already caused "serious injury" to the body politic.

The cocaine taken by Americans comes entirely from Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia—the "White Triangle." Marijuana and heroin from Mexico account for one-fourth of supplies in the U.S. market. Because of this the United States considers that the region merits a major effort in eliminating drugs and accuses its southern neighbors of not making real efforts to fight drugs, with the result that drug shipments to the United States continue. The Latin American countries think that the accusation is unfair and accuse the United States of not fighting drugs strictly, and for that reason they have also suffered very much.

Looking at the matter in an impartial manner it is unfair for the United States to pin the main responsibility for the spread of drugs on the Latin American countries. Drug addiction is an evil in capitalist societies and the

drug addiction problem has been evident in the United States for at least several decades. Numerous campaigns against drugs have been carried out but to no avail. The trend is similar to that when a Taoist grows 1 ft taller, the devil grows 1 zhang (3.3 m) taller. It is precisely because in the United States there is a big drug market, that there are people engaged in the dangerous business of producing and selling drugs. The only effective way to curb drug production is to resolutely curb the demand for drugs. The best strategy for the United States to fight drug addiction is to first do the work well inside the country.

It should be said that some drug-producing Latin American countries have suffered very much from drugs, and they have tried their best to wipe out drugs, with some results. However, drug addiction, drug selling, and drug fighting are not only social problems but also economic ones. The Latin American countries have weak economies, their governments face financial difficulties, and they cannot make the efforts they wish to wipe out drugs. On the other hand, the good profits from drug production and drug selling have lured people into the business. This has not only affected normal agricultural production in the Latin American countries but also caused an influx of "U.S. drug dollars," seriously damaging their economies. It seems that drugs mean harm both to the countries consuming them and to the countries producing them, and the problem has constantly become more serious. The United States and the Latin American countries should have a common responsibility in wiping out the drug "virus"; they should each contribute efforts.

People have noticed that since President Bush took office, "fighting drugs on every front" has become a national strategy and some concrete measures for fighting drugs have been put forward. Some politicians in the United States have proposed that the country should invest capital in the rural areas of the Latin American countries to create new employment opportunities and remove from drug production those peasants who formerly relied on growing drugs. This is a conscientious idea but also a naive one. It should be noted that the spread of drugs is not only evident in the United States and the Latin American countries, but has passed through national and continental boundaries to become a world-wide problem. Because drugs bring great profits, some drug smugglers have become international groups. They engage in drug smuggling by every illegal means including the use of aircraft, guns, and warships. It will not be easy to destroy these "drug smuggling kingdoms." Drug addiction in the United States is a disease that cannot be cured for a long time. To erase the "virus" with roots in the corrupt capitalist system, and to enable hundreds of thousands of "drug addicts" who take cocaine and heroin to turn from their dissolute ways, is not a task that can be accomplished in a single day. Therefore, fighting drugs is a long-term, complicated, and difficult task. The United States as the "drug addiction kingdom" certainly has a great responsibility, whereas the international community should also

strengthen cooperation, work together, destroy drug production sites, cut the channels for drugs spreading, and awaken the conscience of mankind in fighting drugs. By these means we may achieve some results.

Official Views Sino-Soviet, Sino-U.S. Ties
*HK3003070189 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 30 Mar 89 p 10*

[Report: "Ji Shaoxiang of the XINHUA Branch Speaks about Sino-Soviet, Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department under the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA Ji Shaoxiang said at a Rotary Club luncheon yesterday that Gorbachev's scheduled trip to Beijing suggests that the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is making headway.

Ji Shaoxiang was invited to speak at the luncheon on recent developments in Sino-U.S. and Sino-Soviet relations. He said that China and the Soviet Union have encountered three main obstacles in improving their relations: The Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan; the large number of Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia; and the Cambodia problem. The Soviet Union has gradually withdrawn its troops from Afghanistan and Mongolia, and concerted efforts on the part of countries throughout the world are needed to solve the Cambodia problem.

Ji Shaoxiang believed that the obstacles to better Sino-U.S. relations are: The sale of arms to Taiwan by the United States; trade protectionism; and the rigorous ban imposed by the United States on the transfer of science and technology to China.

When talking about the visit to Hong Kong by the British Foreign Affairs Committee in April, he said the committee is not planning to contact the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA at present. Aside from visiting Hong Kong, the committee will also visit Beijing, where it will be appropriately received. He indicated that the namelist of Chinese officials who will meet with the committee has not been worked out so far.

United States & Canada

Sino-U.S. Chemical Joint Venture Formed
*OW3003050789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1847 GMT 28 Mar 89*

[Text] New York, March 28 (XINHUA)—A Chinese consortium and the U.S. Himont Incorporated have formed a joint venture to produce polypropylene in the United States, the two sides announced here today.

The two parties, under an agreement signed here Monday, will jointly own and operate polypropylene plants in the U.S. and launch downstream business activities in China.

No financial details of the joint venture were released.

The consortium, International Multi Petrochemical Enterprises, Ltd. (IMPEL) was set up by several prominent companies from China's coastal and special economic zones.

"This joint venture combines Himont's strength as a leading producer and marketer of polypropylene with IMPEL's strength as a consortium of prominent regional enterprises that have access to extensive markets in China," said a statement issued by Zhang Wanxin of IMPEL and Alexander F. Giacco, chairman and chief executive officer of Himont.

"The joint venture will help meet the vast demand in the China market with modern technology and advanced products on the most cost effective basis and establish a base for exploring and developing downstream activities. We believe this strategic alliance will strengthen the link between China and the international market," the statement said.

The joint venture agreement consists of four elements:

- IMPEL will acquire from Himont a 50 percent interest in a 340 million pound per year polypropylene plant in Lake Charles, Louisiana;
- IMPEL will gain immediate access to products manufactured with Himont's most advanced technologies through the purchase of a 20 percent interest in an existing 375 million pound per year polypropylene plant at Lake Charles that employs the most recent and versatile technology known as the spherical process;
- The joint venture plans to build a world scale spherical process plant in the U.S.;
- Himont is given an option to participate in downstream facilities in China for the production of film, fiber and molded articles.

Himont, a leading producer and marketer of a broad range of polymer-based specialty composites and alloys, is also a leading licensor of technology related to the production of polypropylene.

Soviet Union

Editorial on Problems in Sino-Soviet Relations

HK3003091689 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 30 Mar 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Despite High-Level Sino-Soviet Talks, Relations Have Not Been Normalized Yet"]

[Text] Gorbachev will visit China in May. China is optimistic about the upcoming summit meeting, but also approaches it in a low-key way.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen pointed out at a recent press conference, attended by Chinese and foreign journalists, that "China and the Soviet Union have done something for the normalization of their relations, but we cannot say that all obstacles to the normalization of relations have been removed. After the top-level meeting between the two countries, we will still have a way to go to completely remove the obstacles."

This means that it is impossible to solve all issues concerning the normalization of relations through one summit meeting, and there should not be expectations of quick results.

There are three major obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, and the one concerning the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan has been removed. The Sino-Soviet border issue is being negotiated, but has not been solved yet. It seems that the settlement of the issue of Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia has not made substantial progress. Vietnam still acts in a manner different from what it promised, and has even extended the date for completing its force withdrawal to September of next year. Evidence shows that Vietnam is not willing to accept the proposal for international supervision and peaceful elections. Vietnamese soldiers have been integrated into the regular and militia troops of the Heng Samrin regime after changing their uniforms, and Cambodia is still facing the danger of a civil war. That is to say, two obstacles to Sino-Soviet relations remain unsettled. The Cambodian issue is now the major obstacle to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. If the settlement of this issue makes no progress, the pace of the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations will inevitably be affected.

Gorbachev's visit to China will undoubtedly be conducive to peace in Asia and in the whole world. The two sides will be able to extensively exchange opinions on promoting the relaxation of the world situation and improving bilateral relations.

This does not mean that there will be no differences between the two sides after they exchange opinions. Both sides now stress the principle of equality, independence, and self-determination. So China and the Soviet Union are not likely to act in unison in the ideological, foreign, and domestic aspects. China and the Soviet Union will still have to proceed from their respective national conditions and interests to build their different political and economic models and to pursue different foreign policies.

There will inevitably be disputes related to their disparate interests. For example, the border talks will be related to their disparate interests. Such differences can only be settled through further negotiations.

On the Cambodian issue, the two sides have made some progress in their discussions. However, the Soviet Union tends to believe in Vietnam's sincerity about the force withdrawal, and has not yet done its best to exert

pressure on Vietnam. It is believed that at the summit meeting in May, the Chinese side will certainly raise the Cambodian issue and request that the Soviet Union really use its influence to prompt Vietnam to withdraw troops from Cambodia and to promote the political settlement of the Cambodian issue. If the Soviet Union still procrastinates and connives at Vietnam's behavior in Cambodia, then Vietnam will just become more arrogant and refuse to take any action to effect the force withdrawal.

The Chinese side is positive about the summit meeting, and holds that the meeting will symbolize the end of the old stage and the beginning of the new stage in Sino-Soviet relations. However, this does not mean that the past experience can be forgotten; instead, lessons should be drawn from the past experience. In the future, there should not be a camp, and a country should not be subject to the command of another country. The relationship between the two countries in the early 1950's will never reappear.

The future relationship can only be an equal one. More explorations are needed in order to advance the new relationship prudently. One country must not impose its ideas and viewpoints on another country. The reform model must not be formulated first by one country and then be followed by another country. The national conditions of China vary from those of the Soviet Union, so there should not be arbitrary uniformity between the two countries.

It is possible for China and the Soviet Union to advance their economic cooperation, but such cooperation needs long-term planning and should be advanced in a planned way. Consideration should be given to the national strength and actual conditions of each country, and cooperation must be carried out on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. At the same time, the pace of economic cooperation should also be commensurate with the pace of normalization between the two countries. China's economic activities are now open and diversified. China is not only open to the West but also open to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. So long as economic cooperation is beneficial to both sides, it is desirable that the two sides discuss it at the summit meeting so as to deepen their mutual understanding.

Northeast Asia

Mongolian Foreign Minister Begins Visit *OW3003030389 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 30 Mar 89*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—Mongolian Foreign Minister Tserenpiliin Gombosuren and his party arrived here this morning by train for a five-day official visit to China.

Gombosuren is here as guest of Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. This represents the first official visit ever to China by a Mongolian foreign minister since Sino-Mongolian diplomatic relations were established 40 years ago.

Greeting the Mongolian guests at the Beijing railway station was Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei.

The Chinese foreign minister is scheduled to hold talks with and host a dinner for his Mongolian counterpart later today.

Interviewed Prior to Arrival

*OW3003020089 Beijing in Russian to the USSR
1900 GMT 25 Mar 89*

[T. Gombosuren, MPR (Mongolian People's Republic) minister of foreign affairs, interview with RENMIN RIBAO correspondent on 18 March; place not given; from the "Review of International Events" program]

[Text] Gombosuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, will visit China at the end of this month at the invitation of Qian Qichen, PRC minister of foreign affairs. On 18 March, a RENMIN RIBAO correspondent paid him a visit. The following is an interview given by Comrade Gombosuren to the Chinese correspondent, entitled "The Unflinching Development of New Friendly Relations between Mongolia and China."

MPR Minister of Foreign Affairs Gombosuren pointed out in particular that, in recent years, thanks to mutual efforts, noticeable progress has been observed in the process of normalization of Sino-Mongolian relations. Positive steps are being taken to reestablish relations between the two parties, the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] and the CPC. Cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation, and trade relations are broadening. A consular agreement has been signed between the two countries, as well as an agreement on the border situation, and procedures for dealing with border issues. Moreover, both sides have, for the first time, jointly inspected the border.

Looking back at the 40-year history of Sino-Mongolian relations, Gombosuren noted that the bilateral relations enjoyed a period of active development and one of relative stagnation. Currently, he continued, it is our common task to implement complete normalization between the two socialist, neighboring countries, and develop cooperation in all spheres. He expressed confidence that, governed by the spirit of the Sino-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Aid, signed in 1960, new, friendly relations between the two countries will undoubtedly receive steady development.

Soon, Comrade Gombosuren will visit Beijing. This will be the first official visit by an MPR foreign minister to China. Comrade Gombosuren said that, during his visit, he will once again reaffirm the firm position of the MPR

Government is actively developing friendly relations with China, on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. He will also exchange views with the PRC foreign minister on strengthening confidence between the two countries and development of cooperation in various spheres. Both sides, he noted, have already reached an agreement on holding talks on creating inter-governmental, economic and trade, and scientific and technical commissions, as well as on other questions. Comrade Gombosuren also said that becoming acquainted with the best historical and cultural traditions of the Chinese people will serve as one of the main points of his visit to China.

Speaking about the question of normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, Gombosuren noted that this is not only consistent with the interest of both peoples, but also has important significance in strengthening peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole. He said that the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is of extraordinary importance to the Mongolia People's Republic, which is situated between two superpowers—the PRC and the USSR. On this issue therefore, he wished the forthcoming PRC-USSR summit meeting success.

In conclusion, responding to a question about the need, which was pointed out at the 5th MPRP Central Committee Plenum, to combine the development of foreign relations with the tasks of developing the country, Comrade Gombosuren noted that, governed by this idea, the Mongolian Government, while taking part in the international socialist demarcation of labor, has begun a course of rational participation in economic ties of the world—particularly in the Asian region.

PRC Vice Minister on Sino-Mongolian Relations
*OW2803134489 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 28 Mar 89*

[Report of interview given by Liu Shuqing, PRC vice foreign minister, to UNEN correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] We welcome the fact that point-making changes and a switching from confrontation to dialogue are taking place in international relations, said Liu Shuqing. We are assisting increasing tendencies to solve divergencies through negotiations. These changes have had an active and positive impact on the situation in the Asia-Pacific region.

The People's Republic of China, along with all the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, makes everything possible to further promote them. We believe that in the Asia-Pacific region and all over the world long-lasting peace will be secured. We admit that there are many outstanding divergencies in this region such as the situation in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and the Korean peninsula.

The People's Republic of China develops its relations with the Asia-Pacific region countries by observing the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We stand for the establishment of a new political and economic order in international relations, noted Liu Shuqing.

Admitting that the majority of the Asia-Pacific region countries are developing countries, the Chinese deputy foreign minister noted the importance of expanding cooperation in different fields based on the principles of mutual advantage and equality.

Talking on Mongolian-Chinese relations, Liu Shuqing noted that initially there used to be friendly relations, but later on they grew negative. However, we prefer not to look back but forward. During the last few years the relations between our two countries have considerably improved. Last year, the deputy foreign ministers of the two countries had a meeting and a delegation of the Chinese parliament, headed by Standing Committee Deputy Chairman Peng Chong, visited Mongolia, while a delegation of the Mongolian parliament, headed by its chairman Rinchin, visited China.

The talks between the two countries have resulted in signing treaties on regulating relations in frontier zones. At present, relations between our countries are developing successfully and we are optimistic about their future, noted Liu Shuqing.

Touching upon the forthcoming visit of Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren to the People's Republic of China, the Chinese deputy foreign minister said: We welcome the Mongolian foreign minister's visit to our country. It will be the first official visit on the ministerial level during the 40 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. The visit will have a considerable input on deepening mutual understanding and strengthening good-neighborly relations. During the visit, bilateral relations will be considered, as well as the international situation and Asia-Pacific region problems, noted the Chinese deputy foreign minister.

Finally, he said that a number of treaties to be signed during the visit have been prepared—for instance, one on setting up a Chinese-Mongolian commission on cooperation in economy, trade, science, and techniques, and on reviewing the activity of the general consulate of the Mongolian People's Republic in [name indistinct], and finally, one providing for mutual visits without visas, said Liu Shuqing.

Mongolia Expands Foreign Trade With East, West
*OW2903225889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1119 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[“Feature: Mongolia Opens More to Foreign Trade”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 29 (XINHUA)—Mongolia, an East bloc country, is evidently expanding its trade and economic links with both the East and West in an effort to earn more hard currencies to boost its rather backward economy.

Mongolia's foreign trade turnover in 1988 reached 5.2 billion foreign exchange tugriks (about 1.74 billion U.S. dollars), which is an 84 percent increase over 1980 or 6.7 times over 1960.

According to official statistics, 90 percent of its foreign trade turnover is earned from trade with other members of Comecon, the East bloc's Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, consisting of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The volume for last year increased by 1.3 percent over that of 1987.

Mongolia got more than 2 billion foreign exchange tugriks (about 667 million U.S. dollars) of loans from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in 1988.

With the money, Mongolia has been able to build up or revamp 248 projects.

Its trade with non-Comecon socialist countries, including China, also increased notably. Trade turnover with them increased 10 percent last year.

Another noteworthy sign in Mongolia's foreign trade expansion is that with the capitalist countries, a 40 percent increase in 1988 alone.

Mongolia has established direct links with more than 200 companies from 20 capitalist countries and the trade with them accounts for 3.4 percent of the country's total foreign trade turnover.

Mongolia's biggest capitalist trade partner is Japan, and next are Swiss, Austria and Britain.

Japan's "Osaka Cashmere" firm has established an office in Mongolia, the first from the West.

In a bid to advertise its produce, Mongolia has frequented international fairs over the past few years. Last year, it attended trade fairs held in Democratic Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, France, Japan and Federal Germany where its fur, cashmere products attracted great attention and won broad praise.

In order to facilitate trade with foreign countries, the country has reformed its foreign management system. Under the law on state-run enterprises, which became effective January 1, this year, Mongolian enterprises can establish joint ventures with foreign firms, join international organizations, establish and use funds in foreign exchanges, have the right to draw loans in foreign currencies from Mongolian banks and to directly operate foreign trade.

Mongolia 'Actively' Expanding Foreign Contacts
HK3003082089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
29 Mar 89 p 4

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Dan Lin (00302651): "Mongolia Actively Expands Its Foreign Contacts"]

[Text] In March, it is a windy season on the Mongolian Plateau, and the weather is not suited for tourism. However, it is not easy to buy a train ticket from Beijing to Ulaanbaatar, and I had to book the ticket a few weeks in advance. This also reflected the expansion of the contacts between Mongolia and the outside world.

Mongolia is the world's largest landlocked country. Although it has diplomatic relations with more than 100 countries, it kept frequent contacts with just a few countries for a long time and did not come into contact with most countries. So it remains a mysterious country for many people in the world.

At present, as Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren said, the Mongolian Government "has begun to participate to a reasonable degree in the world economy and especially build up economic relations with the Asian region under the premise of ensuring its participation in the socialist international division of labor." In the Ulaanbaatar Hotel where I stayed, I found tourists, businessmen, diplomats, and architects from all parts of the world. There were Americans, West Germans, Britons, Czechoslovaks, Japanese, Pakistanis, and so on. All kinds of languages could be heard in lobbies and cafeterias. It was not hard to feel from such atmosphere that Mongolia is expanding its foreign contacts and increasing its vigor through opening up.

Of course, friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member-states was, and continues to be, the cornerstone of Mongolia's foreign policy. Over the past decades, the economic assistance provided by, and the technological cooperation with, the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries have played a tremendous role in Mongolia's social and economic development. In 1988, 90 percent of Mongolia's foreign trade was conducted with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries.

However, as the detente tendency appeared in international relations in recent years and the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries paid more attention to their domestic reforms, Mongolia also made certain adjustments in its cooperative relationship with them. For example, Mongolia and the Soviet Union agreed that most of the Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia would be withdrawn in 2 years' time, and 75 percent of the 22,000 Soviet experts working in Mongolia would also be withdrawn in 2 years' time. The main form of economic cooperation will be changed from assistance to joint management and investment. Regarding assistance, the Soviet Union will no longer complete entire projects, rather Mongolia itself will take responsibility

for construction with equipment provided by the Soviet Union. In addition, the two countries will establish a perfect settlement system so as to ensure better economic results in their cooperation.

In my interviews with Mongolian leaders ranging from heads of central departments to local leaders, they all expressed high interest in the normalization of Sino-Mongolian relations and the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Gotob, vice minister of foreign trade, said that the prospects of economic cooperation and trade between these two neighboring countries will be broad and bright, and many projects can be developed in tapping natural resources, in processing and manufacturing industries, and in medical research.

At the same time, Mongolia has also taken positive steps to develop relations with various Asian countries. In the past few years, Mongolian leaders and senior delegations visited Korea, India, Japan, Nepal, and Malaysia, and Mongolia also received such visiting foreign leaders as Korean leader Kim Il-song, Indian President Venkataraman, and Lao leader Kaysone Phomvihan. This has advanced bilateral relations between Mongolia and these countries to a new stage.

In 1987, Mongolia established diplomatic relations with the United States. In September 1987, Ulaanbaatar for the first time held a round table conference between Mongolian and British scholars, enterprise executives, and government officials to discuss ways to expand Mongolia's contacts with the West. At present, Mongolia has begun to exchange scholars and students with Britain, the United States, and other Western countries. Mongolia's television also broadcasts English teaching programs.

As contacts between Mongolia and the outside world are increasing, the mystery that shrouds this country has begun to disappear. The blue sky, the white clouds, the grasslands, and the flocks, together with the charming scenery of the Mongolian Plateau, are attracting more and more tourists to this country from all parts of the world. At the same time, Mongolia is also advancing in the course of taking part in the world's economic cooperation.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Trade Protocol Signed With Thailand for 1989
OW2903225389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1221 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Trade between China and Thailand in 1989 is expected to rise by some 30 percent over 1988, sources of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said here today.

The commodities exchanged between the two countries in 1989 will be roughly the same as in 1988, the sources said.

The two countries signed two documents here today: An agreed minutes of the fourth session of the Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation between China and Thailand and a protocol of the importation and exportation of commodities between the governments of the two countries in 1989.

Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, attended the signing ceremony. Before the ceremony, he met with a Thai Government economic and trade delegation led by Vice-Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan. The delegation is here attending the fourth session of the Sino-Thai Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation.

Philippines To Cooperate in Pest Control

OW3003050489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1857 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Manila, March 28 (XINHUA)—The Philippines and China have agreed to cooperate in a scientific exchange on pest control program, according to Agriculture Secretary Carlos Dominguez today.

He said he recently met with a 15-member Chinese delegation of crop protection specialists and discussed the exchange program with them.

The Chinese specialists are here for a 12-day study tour on integrated pest management (IPM).

Dominguez said his Chinese counterpart, Agriculture Minister He Kang, has agreed to formalize such a scientific exchange between the two countries. The arrival of the Chinese delegation is a good sign that such an exchange will greatly benefit both countries, the agriculture secretary added.

He said the Philippines, which is the acknowledged leader in IPM in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, is eager to share its experiences, lessons and methodologies not only in IPM but also in other areas of agriculture like fiber and other crops.

The Chinese delegation will exchange experiences with Filipino specialists and farmers and study IPM cases with them during the tour. IPM cases include baseline data collection for IPM demonstration, agriculture production technicians' field training, and farmers' field training.

Since IPM was implemented in 1986 by the Philippine Government as the "national rice pest control strategy," it has enabled thousands of farmers to save more than 300 million pesos (some 15 million U.S. dollars) in pesticide costs and earn more income from increased farm production, according to a report of the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY.

Economic, Trade Group Leaves for Laos
OW2903225389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0713 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—A 10-member economic and trade group from South China's Guangdong Province will arrive in Laos at the end of this month for business negotiations, according to today's "CHINA DAILY".

This will be the first foreign-trade group sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade to visit Laos since the two countries signed a trade agreement last month, the paper quotes a ministry official as saying yesterday.

He said it also represents a response to the enthusiasm shown by Laos in developing border trade with China's Yunnan and Guangdong Provinces.

The group aims to explore the investment environment, become acquainted with economic rules and regulations and consider co-operation possibilities in Laos.

According to the official, the group will also negotiate the first Sino-Laotian joint venture, which will process rattan in Laos and export the finished articles to China.

As the trade agreement with Laos was signed only recently, the official said, no marked improvement in bilateral trade was evident yet.

Many Chinese foreign-trade companies are preparing to do business with Laos. In May, the China Textile Import and Export Corporation and the China Machinery Import and Export Corporation plan to introduce their products to Laotian customers.

Burmese Health Delegation Departs for Beijing
OW2903225089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1117 GMT 29 Mar 89

[All Burmese spellings as received]

[Text] Rangoon, March 29 (XINHUA)—A Burmese health delegation headed by Health Minister Dr. Pe Thein, left here today for Beijing to pay a 10-day visit to China.

It is the first Burmese ministerial delegation to pay an official visit to a foreign country since the armed forces took over the power of the state last September.

The six-member Burmese delegation was seen off at Rangoon airport by Secretary (1) of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, Minister for Homes and Religious Affairs and for Information and Culture Major General Phone Myint and Minister for Construction and for Cooperatives Brigadier General Aung Ye Kyaw.

Chinese Ambassador to Burma Cheng Ruisheng and other Chinese diplomats were also present on the occasion.

The Burmese delegation will visit some medicine research institutes and pharmaceutical factories in Beijing and Guangzhou, it is learnt.

Papua New Guinea Legislator Visits Jiangsu
OW3003004789 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1015 GMT 22 Mar 89

[By XINHUA RIBAO reporter (Sun Yuan), station reporter (Yang Maosun); from the "Provincial News" program]

[Text] During his tour of Jiangning Township, Jiangning County, Dennis Young, speaker of the Papua New Guinean parliament, said: China's countryside has developed very fast. You have many valuable experiences from which we can study and learn. I believe that agriculture offers a new direction in the exchange and cooperation between our two countries.

Accompanied by Li Zhizhong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, Speaker Dennis Young and his party visited Jiangning Township in the suburb of Nanjing City this morning.

Papua New Guinea is an island country in the South Pacific. More than 95 percent of its population live in the countryside. The distinguished guests showed great interest in agricultural projects. They received a briefing on the township's development from Li Decai, head of Jiangning Township. At the township's garment factory, they watched women workers operating textile machines and inquired about the output and sale of their products, the profits, and the wage and fringe benefits received by the workers. Later, they were guests of honor at the home of Jiang Guifang, a villager in Sijia Village. The hospitable hostess gave them a guided tour of her bedroom, living room, and kitchen. Jiang Guifang told the speaker that the CPC policy of making the people rich has brought tangible benefits to the peasants. By living frugally, her family was able to save enough money to build this two-story home in 1987. The speaker said: The two countries' rural areas have many things in common. The difference is that China has a large population but not enough land while Papua New Guinea has a small population with more than enough land. The two countries are working hard to develop agriculture and improve the people's living standards.

(Ma Zhaoqiang), chairman of the Standing Committee of the Nanjing City People's Congress; (Qian Wenjin) and Hu Dehua, responsible persons of provincial departments concerned, accompanied the guests during their visit.

The Papua New Guinea parliamentary delegation arrived in Nanjing from Beijing by plane on the evening of 21 March. The delegation was accompanied by Liu Wei, member of the NPC Standing Committee.

West Europe

France To Aid River Transport Projects
HK3003021489 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
30 Mar 89 p 2

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Foreign loans and technology are being used for the first time in China to harness an inland river with the signing of a contract in Beijing yesterday.

The deal between the Societe Generale de Techniques et D'etudes of France and the China National Technical Import and Export Corporation, aims to improve transport on the Xin'anjiang River in Anhui Province.

Tourism, hydro-electricity and fresh water fish-farming in the area will also benefit from the project.

A movable weir designed by French technology will be used to allow for the passage of vessels up to a 300 tonnage.

The total investment on the project is 125 million yuan, including a loan of \$7.22 million from the French Government.

The project is part of a Sino-French agreement on harnessing inland rivers which was signed by the two governments in 1985.

Co-operation in this field between the two countries is expected to increase in the future.

Officials Attend European Investment Symposium
OW3003015789 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin
1400 GMT 20 Mar 89

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] A symposium sponsored by the European Community to discuss the laws and practice of investment in China opened today in Beijing.

Vice Premier Wu Xueqian attended the opening ceremony. The purpose of the symposium is to further encourage investment in China by member countries of the European Community and to make them fully aware of China's investment environment and the laws protecting their investment.

State Councillor Wang Fang pointed out: The European Community has become our country's third largest trade partner. We hope that entrepreneurs from the European Community will be bolder in making direct investment in China.

Prior to the symposium, Vice Premier Wu Xueqian had a meeting with Martin Bangemann, vice president of the Commission of the European Community.

Deputy Foreign Minister Welcomes Prince Charles
OW3003082689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1624 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] London, March 29 (XINHUA)—A senior Chinese official said that China is looking forward to a visit later this year by Prince Charles and Princess Diana.

Deputy-Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, who is here on a working visit, is holding talks with British officials on mutual relations and international issues.

Zhou said the royal visit will further deepen the mutual understanding between the two governments and peoples.

Welcoming Zhou Nan's visit to Britain, Prince Charles said they were looking forward to their first China tour which is scheduled for November.

The royal visit to China was announced last year, and will be the second since the queen visited China in 1986.

East Europe

Yugoslavia's Brivic Meets Wu Xueqian
OW2903125489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1127 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Wu Xueqian, a member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, told a foreign visitor here today that China's priority task is to maintain a political environment of stability and unity in order to smoothly carry out the reform.

Wu made the remark in talks with Ivan Brivic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

Wu briefed the visitor on China's efforts to improve its economy and straighten out the economic order, saying that this is an arduous and complicated task. "But we have favorable conditions to accomplish this task," he said.

During the talks both sides agreed that contacts between senior party officials of the two countries are conducive to strengthening the understanding and friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples.

They also agreed that China and Yugoslavia can draw on each other's experiences, as they are both carrying out reforms and have encountered similar problems.

Brigic briefed Wu on Yugoslavia's current economic, political and party reforms.

Referring to the political reforms, Brigic said that political pluralism in Yugoslavia also means pluralism of autonomous interests, which can be demonstrated in the activities of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of Working People.

He said that from the point of view of the history and present situation of Yugoslavia, there is no need to set up new political parties in the traditional sense.

The LCY holds, he said, that Yugoslav citizens have the right to set up political organizations, "but all political organizations must conduct their activities within the framework of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of Working People and accept the principles of socialism."

The Yugoslav official arrived here Monday as guest of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Tian Zengpei Meets With Albanian Delegation
*OW2903134189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1145 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—China is willing to establish and develop state relations of a new type with Albania, Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Tian Zengpei said here today.

Tian made the remark while holding talks with an Albanian delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Muhamet Kapllani.

During the talks, both sides reviewed the improvement and development of the two countries' relations in recent years and exchanged views on the future bilateral relations.

Tian said that China wished to establish state relations of a new type with Albania on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and in the spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit.

Kapllani noted that there was still potential for developing bilateral ties and Albania hopes for expanding fields of cooperation, improving the quality of cooperation and exploring new forms and ways of trade and economic cooperation with China on a new basis.

The two vice ministers also exchanged views on some international issues.

Meanwhile, Wang Pingqiang, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, also held talks with Kostandin Hoxha, first deputy minister foreign trade and a member of the Albanian delegation, here today.

Various Activities of Second NPC Session Noted

2d Plenary Session Held

*OW2903184989 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0300 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Text] The Second Session of the Seventh NPC held a plenary meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning, hearing a report on the work of the Supreme People's Court by President Ren Jianxin and a report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate by Procurator General Liu Fuzhi. The meeting was presided over by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, executive chairman of the session's Presidium.

The report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate has two parts: 1) Different Kinds of Court Cases Were Vigorously Handled To Maintain Social Stability and Safeguard the Drive To Improve the Economic Environment, Rectify Economic Order, and Strengthen Reform; and 2) Restructure and Reconstruction of the Courts Were Strengthened To Meet the Needs of the Handling Cases in the New Situation.

In his report on handling criminal, civil, and economic cases, President Ren Jianxin cited a number of figures. He said: Of the cases closed, 368,790 defendants were sentenced by the people's courts at various levels in 1988, 13 percent more than the previous year. A total of 2,039 defendants were acquitted. The courts, in accordance with the law, reduced sentences or granted probation to 151,538 convicts who showed genuine remorse and good behavior while serving their sentences.

Regarding the handling of civil cases, Ren Jianxin said: A total of 1.45 million civil cases were handled by the courts in 1988, 19.9 percent over the previous year. Of this total, 1,419,056 cases were closed, an increase of 18.6 percent.

In his report on handling economic cases, Ren Jianxin said: A total of 485,988 cases of economic disputes were handled and closed in 1988, an increase of 33.2 percent over the previous year. The amount of controversial money involved totaled more than 11.8 billion yuan. Nearly 10 billion yuan was put to good use, contributing to maintaining good economic order.

Ren Jianxi also reported on handling maritime and administrative litigation cases and handling complaints and petitions.

In his report on the restructure and reconstruction of the courts, Ren Jianxi discussed seven issues: 1) improving law enforcement and upgrading law enforcement standards; 2) replenishing and strengthening judicial ranks and gradually establishing a socialist system of judges with Chinese characteristics; 3) gradually establishing a multilayer, regular education and training system for judicial cadres; 4) enforcing strict judicial rules to maintain cleanliness and integrity of the people's courts; 5)

accelerating the reconstruction of tribunals and improving of the conditions for the administration of justice; 6) strengthening grass-roots courts and improving grass-roots judicial work; and 7) carrying out judicial cooperation with foreign courts.

Ren Jianxin said: Courts in China have made some achievements in handling cases last year. They have also made notable progress in their own restructuring and reconstruction. At the same time, there are still shortcomings in the work of the Supreme People's Court. Its main shortcomings are: 1) the lack of deep, systematic study and investigation into the new circumstances and problems facing the courts in various parts of the country—there is a need to further strengthen macroscopic guidance over court work; 2) the lack of adequate supervision and examination of courts at the lower levels—there is a need to further improve the quality and efficiency in handling cases; 3) the lack of adequate efforts in carrying out political ideological education of the ranks of judicial cadres—there is a need to quickly strengthen control and education to correct loose discipline and sluggish workstyle among some judicial cadres and policemen. We are determined to take effective measures to try to correct these shortcomings.

Procurator General Liu Fuzhi reported the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate in four parts: 1) Progress in Cracking Down on Crimes of Corruption and Taking Bribes; 2) Progress in Cracking Down on Common Crimes; 3) Progress in Investigating and Prosecuting Cases of Infringement on the Democratic Rights of Citizens; and 4) Progress in Law Enforcement and Building Law Enforcement Ranks.

Liu Fuzhi said: Over 21,100 cases of corruption and bribes were filed in 1988, an increase of 10.4 percent. More than 2,900 major cases of corruption and bribes involving more than 10,000 yuan were investigated and prosecuted, a decrease of 6.8 percent.

Liu Fuzhi pointed out: As a whole, the ranks of party and state functionaries are honest and law abiding. As a rule, only a small number of party and state functionaries have degenerated into criminals guilty of corruption and bribes. Naturally, we must not relax our struggle against them simply because the number is small. We must not relax our education in clean government or relax our efforts to build a clean government.

Liu Fuzhi said: In 1988 procuratorates in various parts of the country approved, after reviewing, the arrest of 444,386 criminal offenders, out of 472,361 requested by public security organs. The number of arrests shows an increase of 20.3 percent over the previous year.

He pointed out: The number of cases of common crimes climbed in 1988. There was a large increase in the number of murders, robberies, and major thefts.

Regarding the situation on investigating and handling cases which involve the infringement of democratic rights of citizens, Liu Fuzhi said: A total of 40,450 criminal cases of all types were handled in 1988. Out of 12,000 cases filed and investigated, more than 4,700 cases involved judicial personnel and basic level cadres who infringed upon citizens' democratic rights, marking an increase of 17.4 percent as compared with 1987. Liu Fuzhi said: Generally speaking, the contingent of procurators is good. They are serious in enforcing laws, and they played their role well in supervising the work of public security organs. They have worked hard, constantly improved themselves in enforcing laws and handling cases, and made contributions to strengthening the legal system of the state. However, we are also faced with many problems which should not be ignored. 1. In a few cases, the laws were not properly enforced, and the nature of the offenses was not accurately determined. 2. There were many cases in which offenders could no longer be prosecuted because the period of prosecution was over. 3. A few procuratorates themselves had violated laws and breached discipline by bending the law and carrying out malpractices for the benefits of relatives or friends, accepting bribes, throwing their weight about, and beating or shouting abuses at the people. They had prevented the procuratorial organs from handling the cases according to law and directly harmed society. 4. The leaders of some procuratorates had failed to adhere to the principle that all the people are equal before the law. Some of them even failed to maintain their stand in enforcing the law, and lost their courage to independently exercise their procuratorial rights according to law.

Liu Fuzhi said: After discovering the aforementioned irregularities, the Supreme People's Procuratorate had concerned itself over such irregularities and supported those procuratorial personnel who had impartially enforced the law, and waged resolute struggles against various criminal offenses and activities.

Argentine Vice President and speaker of the Senate Victor Martinez and his entourage who are now visiting China also attended the meeting as guests of the session's presidium. When they took their seats as guests of honor, they were given a warm applause by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, executive chairman of the session's presidium on behalf of the presidium and all the NPC deputies. All the NPC deputies present at the meeting also warmly applauded to welcome the Argentine guests.

Executive chairmen of the session who attended the plenary meeting included Peng Chong, Yan Jici, Liao Hansheng, Fei Xiaotong, Wang Guangzhong, Wang Guangyu, Yeh Gongqi, Liu Fusheng, Xu Shijie, Li Zhen, Li Guiying, Amudun Niyaz, Jia Zhijie and Guo Zhi.

Wan Li Chairs 2d Presidium Meeting
OW3003101689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0949 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—The Presidium of the ongoing Second Session of the Seventh National

People's Congress (NPC) today approved in principle three draft resolutions on reports delivered at the session and decided to submit them to the deputies for final approval.

The decision was made at the Presidium's second meeting held this afternoon under the chairmanship of Wan Li.

The three draft resolutions concern the report on the work of the government, the report on the implementation of the state budget for 1988 and the draft state budget for 1989 and the report on the draft 1989 plan for national economic and social development.

Chen Muhua, vice-chairwoman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairwoman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee, made two reports on examining the budget and the economic development plan respectively.

Chen said that both the state revenue and expenditure last year met the state budget approved by the First Session of the Seventh NPC last April and the financial deficit is not to exceed the eight billion yuan mark as approved.

"The state budget for 1989 is one of controlling financial expenditures and readjusting the distribution of funds," said Chen.

"On the whole," she went on, "the plan for national economic and social development in 1989 put forward by the State Council is practical."

To fulfil this plan, she said, work should be done in eight aspects including cutting back on the investment in fixed assets, improving and increasing supplies, promoting economic efficiency and expanding trade, economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries.

The meeting also made a decision on an inquiry motion concerning the Ministry of Agriculture which is made by 32 deputies from Shandong Province.

The motion holds that the Agriculture Ministry's ruling on a dispute for a fishing field between Huanghua County in Hebei Province and Wudi County in Shandong Province is unfair for lack of factual proof and legal basis.

The Presidium decided that the secretary-general of the State Council will assemble officials and people from Shandong and Hebei Provinces to find a solution to the dispute.

Wang Hanbin Holds Press Conference
*OW2903111289 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 0700 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Report: "Wang Hanbin Answers Reporters Questions—On-site Live Broadcast"; press conference given by Yao Guang, spokesman for the Second Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, and featuring Wang Hanbin, chairman of the Legislative Affairs Section of the Seventh NPC—live]

[Text] [Video begins with wide-angle shots of conference hall showing some 150 reporters and photographers attending and many seats unoccupied. Video then cuts to Wang Hanbin, sitting in the middle behind a long table with an interpreter sitting at his left and an unidentified official at his right, all facing the press. Yao Guang is seen on the right side of the unidentified official. Video follows up with medium and closeup shots of the speakers and reporters as they address the conference, interspersed with pan shots of the audience]

[Yao Guang] Ladies and gentlemen: Today I have invited Mr Wang Hanbin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, to meet with you. He will be willing to answer your questions concerning the Draft Administrative Litigation Law and the Rules of Procedure of the NPC. Also present here this afternoon are Mr Gu Angran and Mr Yang Jingyu, vice chairmen of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee. The press conference now begins. I call on Mr Wang Hanbin to speak to you.

[Wang Hanbin] I am very pleased to have this opportunity today to meet with friends from the press circles and answer your questions relating to the drafts of the two laws, the Adminstrative Litigation Law and the Rules of Procedure of the NPC. These two laws are important laws for strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. Certain questions relating to these two laws have been touched upon in my explanation at a meeting yesterday. I am ready to answer your questions relating to these two laws.

[Reporter] I am Qiu Chongwu, reporter of the HONG-KONG STANDARD. I have two questions relating to the Administrative Litigation Law. After the Adminstrative Litigation Law is adopted, when a citizen' normal activities have been videotaped or photographed by public security personnel, and he is then tailed by them, can he file a complaint with the authorities for violation of his civil rights? Another question is: When some personnel, who do not have proper identification but call themselves personnel of the official authorities, prevent reporters from engaging in reporting and other activities, can these reporters file a complaint against these personnel based on the Administrative Litigation Law for violation of their civil rights? Since the NPC is an organ representing the people, do you think it is proper for it to call on public security personnel to surround representatives of Hong Kong compatriots who wish to express

their views to the NPC Standing Committee? Does such a treatment mean that Hong Kong compatriots are considered people's enemies or dangerous elements?

[Wang Hanbin] The Administrative Litigation Law has explicit provisions on what kinds of administrative cases can be brought to people's courts. There are altogether eight provisions in this regard. There are other laws and regulations governing what sort of cases can be brought to people's courts. With regard to your question, there is a provision which says that when a citizen's personal freedom has been restricted, he can bring the case to court. But if public security personnel take measures to maintain public order and these measures do not infringe on the citizen's personal freedom, such a case cannot be brought to court.

[Same HONGKONG STANDARD reporter] I asked the question because this morning six compatriots from Hong Kong went to the NPC Standing Committee office to present a petition on behalf of some people living in Hong Kong and overseas, requesting amnesty for some people in prison. When they delivered the petition to the NPC Standing Committee, they were surrounded by public security personnel, while reporters who were on the scene were also prevented from covering the story. The three questions I asked a while ago all pertain to this case. My last question was: Since the NPC represents the people, do you think it was appropriate for it to call on public security personnel to surround the petitioners from Hong Kong? Were these petitioners regarded people's enemies or dangerous elements?

[Wang Hanbin] I am not very clear about the specific situation in your case. So I cannot answer your question in specific terms. But I think that citizens have the right to make suggestions to state organs. I would add that citizens also have the right to put forward suggestions or opinions to the NPC and its Standing Committee.

[Reporter] I am a journalist of the Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO, I have a followup question. This morning, six Hong Kong compatriots went to the NPC Standing Committee to present a petition requesting the release of Wei Jingsheng and other political prisoners. My questions are: Is Wei Jingsheng a political prisoner? Are there any political prisoners in China? What is the attitude of the NPC Standing Committee toward these petitioners?

[Wang Hanbin] China's criminal law does not provide for the punishment of so-called political prisoners. China's people's courts investigate the responsibility of law breakers and sentence them according to law.

[Reporter, speaking Chinese] I am a journalist of the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in Hong Kong. These days many people propose that China's Constitution be revised. These people include NPC deputies, such as Huang Shunqing, an NPC Standing Committee member, and some entrepreneurs—like the Stone Corporation—and many law specialists and sociologists. My

question is: Have you established a special committee for the revision of the Constitution, and do you think it is necessary to establish such a committee?

[Wang Hanbin] Some people have put forward suggestions for revising the Constitution. This question is being studied. Whether it is necessary to establish a special committee on constitutional revision needs further study. If the revision involves only some specific articles, I think it is not necessary to establish such a committee.

[Reporter] I am a reporter of the Central Television Station. At present, one of the prominent problems in building a socialist legal system is that some established laws have not been properly enforced, that is, some people do not do things according to law. My questions are: What is the main reason causing such a situation? To what extent have administrative interference and evil tendencies affected enforcement of the law? What measures will be taken to ensure that enforcement of the law, including the Administrative Litigation Law, will not be affected by administrative interference. Thank you.

[Wang Hanbin] We need to go through a gradual process to build the Chinese legal system. That some established laws are not strictly complied with is one of the major problems that we face. There is a historical reasons for this, namely, China being a country which lacks democratic and legal traditions. Therefore, it takes time for the people to get accustomed to doing things according to law. At present some people are still not used to doing things according to law. It also takes time for people to get used to using the law to protect their legal rights and interests. That is why currently some people do not do things according to the law, and, as mentioned earlier, why some administrative departments interfere in the enforcement of law. Another thing is that the NPC Standing Committee, as an organ of state power, has not done enough in ensuring enforcement of the law. In short, we need a gradual process to solve these problems. Another important thing is that currently we are popularizing basic legal knowledge across the nation. This is an important measure to enhance people's legal awareness, and to ensure that people will do things according to the law. This popularization of legal knowledge has been going on for several years.

[Reporter] I am a reporter of Yugoslavia's DELO. My question is why the current NPC session does not discuss and does not plan to adopt a trade union law? I also would like to know what the NPC's views are on what role trade unions should play.

[Wang Hanbin] The trade union law is being drafted. Drafting of the law has been done in the last few years, and it is still in progress. Therefore, it could not be submitted to the current NPC session for discussion. However, the trade union law will be formulated. Our country is a socialist country of people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and founded on the alliance of workers and peasants. Trade unions play a

very important role in state affairs. Therefore, we attach great importance to formulating a trade union law. The work is seriously being carried out.

[Reporter] I am a reporter of the HONG KONG ECONOMIC JOURNAL. A delegation from Hong Kong yesterday brought along a petition with more than 24,000 signatures on it calling for the release of (Wang Shijie), Wei Jingsheng, and other people, and planned to submit it to the NPC Standing Committee. However, the petition was confiscated by the Tianjin customs. As a vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, do you think that the customs had the right to prevent more than 24,000 Chinese people of Hong Kong, China, Taiwan, and more than 30 other countries and regions from voicing their opinion to the NPC Standing Committee? If you permit such a thing to happen, how do you maintain the authority and dignity of the NPC, and how can you assure that Chinese people at home and abroad can voice their opinions to the NPC Standing Committee?

[Wang Hanbin] The situation you just referred to is something to be handled by the departments concerned. I do not know about the details of the situation, and therefore I am not in a position to comment on the incident. However, one thing I wish to stress is that it is all right for Hong Kong compatriots to make suggestions to the NPC or its Standing Committee by signing their names. I have said that.

[Same reporter] The main point of my question is: Do you think that customs has the right to infringe on the NPC Standing Committee's authority and dignity, and its right to know about the people's opinions?

[Wang Hanbin] Again, I do not know specifically about the details of the incident, and therefore I cannot comment.

[Reporter] I am a reporter of Taiwan's CHUNGKUO SHIH PAO. According to the report made by NPC Standing Committee Secretary General Peng Chong, a number of laws and regulations will be formulated in the next 2 years, one of them being the law on procession and demonstration. Is the formulation of this law related to the recent events that occurred in China, such as the student riots, the riots in Lhasa, and the Fang Lizhi incident? Did these incidents speed up the formulation of the law on procession and demonstration?

[Wang Hanbin] China's Constitution provides that Chinese citizens have freedom of speech, publication, assembly and association, and procession and demonstration. Therefore, specific laws are needed to guarantee the implementation of this constitutional provision and to make sure that citizens can exercise their rights in this regard. The drafting of these laws has been going on for several years. During the 13th CPC National Congress, the party also advised that these laws be formulated. So, for a number of years the relevant departments have

been drafting the law of procession and demonstration. This is a law that must be formulated according to the Constitution. It is drafted not because there is contingent need for it.

[Reporter] I am a journalist from XINHUA. During the current NPC session, some deputies, while pointing out that the government has mishandled certain economic work, have also said that the NPC and its Standing Committee have not done enough in supervising the work of the government by legal and administrative means. They said, in particular, that there have not been specific regulations governing procedures or methods for exercising their legal and administrative supervision. Do you agree with this observation? If you do, what specific measures will the NPC and its Standing Committee take to guarantee effective supervision over the work of the government?

[Wang Hanbin] Many deputies have criticized the NPC and its Standing Committee for their inadequacy in exercising effective legal supervision over the work of the government. I personally accept this criticism. I think their criticism is correct. We are studying now how to improve legal and administrative supervision over the work of the government. For example, in connection with problems related to the implementation of the state budget and state plans over the past several years, Vice Chairman Peng Chong has pointed out in his report that, during the third quarter of each year, the government should report to the NPC Standing Committee how the budget and the state plan have been implemented. This is part of the efforts to strengthen the NPC's supervisory work. As for supervisory procedures, measures are being studied and formulated to enable the NPC to carry out legal supervision over government work. This question needs to be further resolved.

[Reporter] I am a reporter of the RENMIN GONG AN BAO [People's Public Security Daily]. I would like to know if the NPC Standing Committee considered the conditions for enforcing the Administrative Litigation Law when it formulated the law? Specifically speaking, there are two conditions for enforcing the law. First, some laws and regulations that should be enforced in conjunction with the law, will not have been formulated when we enforce the Administrative Litigation Law. Second, many administrative organs, especially public security organs, have many problems in manpower and financial resources. Unless these two problems are solved, the following two situations may result: First, public security organs may not be able to punish some people who ought to be punished, and not be able to arrest some people who ought to be arrested, which will probably affect social order and stability. Second, some people may not do things according to law, which will damage the dignity of the law. My question is, does the NPC Standing Committee plan to formulate laws and regulations which are to be enforced in conjunction with the Administrative Litigation Law? Second, will the

NPC Standing Committee assist public security organs in solving their practical problems, such as shortage of manpower and financial resources?

[Wang Hanbin] In my explanation on the Administrative Litigation Law, I said that we should support and help state administrative organs in exercising their administrative powers according to the law. The Administrative Litigation Law is not meant to be a negative restriction for administrative departments, but a positive means to help administrative departments exercise their powers according to the law. We may call this administration according to the law.

I hope that administrative organs will act strictly according to the law and not violate established laws and regulations. China currently lacks traditions and systems in this area. Therefore, I said that in allowing common citizens to sue government and government officials, we must first change our traditional way of thinking, and consider how far we can go and the old traditions we have. These problems should be solved gradually. The Administrative Litigation Law has not come out suddenly.

The reporter just asked if public security organs have the ability to enforce the law. Well, we did consider the public security organs' ability to enforce the law. We solicited opinions from the Ministry of Public Security and other government departments concerned, and consulted with them. So far, we have more than 130 laws and regulations which stipulate that if people are not satisfied with the decisions of an administrative organ, they may bring the case to court. An important stipulation says that if people refuse to accept a penalty imposed by a public security organ according to the Regulation on Administrative Penalties, they may appeal to a public security organ at a higher level, and, if still not satisfied, they may appeal to a court. So, public security organs do have sufficient time to make preparations before enforcing the Administrative Litigation Law.

In addition, we also thought of the need of making better preparations for the enforcement of the law, and therefore the Administrative Litigation Law specifies a rather long period for making preparations. The current NPC Session is scheduled to close on 5 April. If the session approves the law, and so far we do not know if the law will be approved or not, it will go into effect as of 1 April 1990. Therefore, there will be enough time for making preparations.

I attended a meeting of deputies of Fujian Province yesterday at which some deputies suggested that the law be put into effect as of 1 October. I said there probably will be difficulties in doing so, because much preparatory work remains to be done, including work in lecturing people on the enforcement of the law. It takes time for cadres to get familiar with the law. Besides, public security organs have some difficulty in enforcing the law.

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The NPC Standing Committee understands that public security organs, courts, and procuratorates do have some difficulties in manpower and financial resources. We should take positive measures to support them in solving these difficulties.

[Reporter speaking in English] I am with the Spanish News Agency. The PRC will celebrate its 40th anniversary this year. The country has nearly 1.1 billion inhabitants. In these 40 years of its history, has China ever had any political dissidents? Have these people been convicted because of their political dissent? For a Westerner, it is very difficult to understand that among more than half a billion people, there is no dissent at all and no people have been convicted. Could you tell if this question has been discussed at the current session here? May I ask a second question? Does the PRC consider people convicted in Taiwan as political dissidents since Taiwan is a province of the PRC? Thank you.

[Interpreter] I beg your pardon.

[Same Spanish News Agency reporter speaking in English] Yes, I just wanted to know whether during this current session the question of the existence of political prisoners was discussed, and whether it will be considered in a future law. My second question was about Taiwan. Did you understand the second question? I'll say it again. The PRC considers Taiwan one of its provinces. Are people who have been convicted in Taiwan because of political dissent regarded as political prisoners by Beijing? Thank you.

[Interpreter] I missed the latter part of the first question. I sorry that I missed the latter part of the first question.

[Same Spanish News Agency reporter speaking in English] I just wanted to know if in the 40 years of its history the PRC ever had any political dissidents or convicted any people because of this, although the law does not contemplate it. And, second, whether during this current session the question [words indistinct] whether in the future it will contemplated in the law that political prisoners exist in China. Thank you.

[Wang Hanbin] China is a big country. Different opinions do exist in the country. Different political views also exist. I think that everyone, especially friends of the press circles, understand the situation. Regarding the Taiwan issue, we have already announced that we will adopt the policy of one country, two systems. This is because we understand that Taiwan's system and political stand are different from the mainland's socialist system. In other words, in the future, Taiwan may continue its capitalist system and adhere to the Three Principles of the People. We will permit this. This is the basic content of the policy of one country, two systems.

[Same Spanish News Agency Reporter] Sorry, I think something went wrong with the translation, especially on the second question. What I asked was whether the PRC

considers people who have been convicted in Taiwan for political dissent as political prisoners. I did not ask whether the policy of the PRC is going to be one country and two systems. We are talking of the past and the present. So I do insist that you clarify this point, please. Did you get my question? [video shows a male Caucasian reporter walking up to the long table in the front of the room, explaining his question in a muffled voice]

[Wang Hanbin] With regard to the question of law in Taiwan, we still need to study it. We need further study about the handling of criminal cases in Taiwan.

[Reporter] I am a reporter from Hong Kong's MING PAO. Last month, several groups of noted scholars, writers, and scientists jointly signed a letter in which they called for the release of Wei Jingsheng and other prisoners, for political democratization, and for freedom of speech. I would like to ask: What is the NPC Standing Committee's response to the suggestions of these intellectuals? Although China says that there are no political prisoners in China, has the NPC Standing Committee considered changing the term, counterrevolutionary crimes, in China's criminal law? Many people at home and abroad believe that the word, counterrevolutionary, is vague and should be defined by modern legal terms. Also, should there be clear definitions regarding the terms, state secrets and military secrets? Just now a Hong Kong reporter asked about the seizure by customs authorities of a letter jointly signed by Hong Kong, Taiwan, and overseas Chinese. This is a question from all the Hong Kong reporters. I would like to ask whether the NPC Standing Committee or the leadership will try to recover this letter. Thank you.

[Wang Hanbin] It is stipulated in China's Constitution that citizens have the right to offer criticisms, recommendations, and views to state organs and state functionaries. Some people have in fact offered recommendations to the CPC Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, and the State Council. It is all right to express one's opinions. We are in fact studying the various opinions and proposals put to us. With regard to the question of criminal charges under the Criminal Law, we are currently studying revision of this law. Criminal charges and their classification are among the questions under study. In your question, you mentioned recovering. To what do you refer? I did not hear you right. What did you say?

[Same Reporter] I was referring to the letter signed by Hong Kong, Taiwan, and overseas Chinese asking for the release of Wei Jingsheng and other prisoners which was confiscated by the Tianjin Customs. I would like to know if you will ask for the letter from the Tianjin Customs. I have a follow-up question; that is, whether you think these things will affect China's image and the confidence of people in Hong Kong?

[Wang Hanbin] I already gave my reply to this in my answer to a question put to me by another reporter just now. I said that as I am not quite clear about the event itself, I am not in the position to express my views on this.

[Reporter, speaking in English] I am from the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST. A lot of people think that one of the biggest problems for the Chinese courts is that they are not fully independent. The Administrative Litigation Law has stipulated that neither the government nor individuals are allowed to interfere when cases are being decided. But it has not ruled out the possibility of interference from the Communist Party. Now, I understand that some of the suggestions made during the drafting of this law put forward the idea to specifically prohibit the Communist Party from interfering in the carrying out of the Administrative [Litigation] Law. Can you tell us something about why such a clause was not included? Would such a clause be unconstitutional? Thank you.

[Wang Hanbin] It is stipulated in our Constitution that the people's courts will exercise independent authority over jurisdiction and will not be subjected to interference from any administrative organ, public organization, or individual. No party committee will interfere with the adjudication of any case. We emphasize CPC leadership over the people in formulating and abiding by the Constitution and other laws.

[Reporter] I am a correspondent from the XIN GUAN-CHA ZAZHI SHE [New Observation Journal]. May I ask Vice Chairman Wang a question concerning administrative laws and regulations in view of the fact that it has been disclosed by relevant authorities that 142 administrative laws and regulations will come out this year. What will be the emphasis of these laws and regulations? Will they be treated like the Administrative Litigation Law in that they will be publicized first well in advance before being promulgated in order for the people to become informed about them before hand?

[Wang Hanbin] The procedures for formulating laws in China are as follows: Normally, after the laws and regulations have been drafted, we will conduct an extensive solicitation of views from all the relevant departments and legal experts in various parts of China. There are many laws which need to be drafted and formulated, and for those major laws, we will extensively solicit the views of all the relevant departments and local authorities about them. Over the past few years, we have done this for the drafts of the Enterprise Law, the Administrative Litigation Law, as well as the Basic Law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. We will continue to study whether we will do the same for other laws.

[Yao Guang] The last question, please.

[Reporter] I am a correspondent from FAZHI RIBAO [Legal System Daily]. I have two questions: First, some people have proposed that the 40th anniversary of the

founding of the republic be marked by an amnesty. I want to know whether the NPC will consider such a proposal. Second, I want to know why it is that the Draft of the Administrative Litigation Law does not have a provision concerning impeachment.

[Wang Hanbin] In the past, we did grant amnesty to some war criminals who mended their ways. The decision was made in the light of conditions at the time. In my view, I do not think the conditions in China now warrant an amnesty, not even during the marking of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. As for the question about impeachment, it is stipulated in China's Constitution that when a group of NPC deputies deem it necessary, they can put forward a proposal to remove from office any state leader, or any leader of a ministry or commission under the State Council. This being the case, further study must be made to ascertain whether an impeachment provision is still necessary when there is already a provision concerning the dismissal of government officials. This is why our Administrative Litigation Law does not have a provision concerning impeachment.

[Unidentified Speaker] I have an announcement to make. First, Yao Guang, spokesman for the Second Session of the Seventh NPC, will give another press conference here tomorrow [30 March], during which Ye Xuaping, governor of Guangdong, and Li Changchun, governor of Liaoning, will answer reporters' questions concerning the strategy for economic development in the coastal areas. Second, beginning at 0900 [0100 GMT] on 31 March, the NPC's panel discussion will be open to reporters from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and foreign countries. If you are interested, please register your names at the Information Center. The deadline for registration will be 1200 [0400 GMT] tomorrow.

[Yao Guang] This press conference has now come to a close. Thank you all.

Resident Entry Refusal Viewed

OW2903181689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1510 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Officials from China's Public Security Ministry and Tianjin customs said here today that entry refusal for Chuang Szu-ming, a correspondent of the Hong Kong-based CHENG MING magazine, and the turning back of printed materials carried by Emily Lau and five other Hong Kong residents were decided in accordance with law.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, a leading official from the entry and exit bureau of the Public Security Ministry said that Chuang was convicted of document forgery during his visit to the mainland in 1985 and was sentenced to two years of imprisonment by the intermediate people's court of Beijing. He was released in September 1987 and went back to Hong Kong after that.

The official said that Chuang was refused entry at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon at the Tianjin airport after he flew in from Hong Kong with Emily Lau and five others. The decision to refuse his entry was made in accordance with Article 15 of the provisional administrative regulations on Chinese citizens going to and back from Hong Kong area or Macao area for private affairs. The regulations stipulate that those believed to have the possibility of engaging in criminal activities shall be refused entry.

It is common knowledge that all countries in the world restrict the entry of certain individuals for the sake of national security and interests, he said.

He stressed that mainland's current regulations concerning the entry and exit of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots remain unchanged and that relevant government departments will continue to facilitate their entry and exit.

On the turning back of the printed matter in question, an official from the Tianjin customs told XINHUA that, on Tuesday afternoon, customs officers found in the luggage of Emily Lau and others nearly 2,000 copies of "Declaration on Democracy and Human Rights," a petition and an "open letter to the National People's Congress."

According to Article 28 of the customs law of the PRC and administrative regulations of the customs on the entry and exit of printed materials carried by individuals or through postage, the official said, printed materials carried by individuals should be limited to an amount within the scope of personal use and should be subject to customs inspection and handling.

In light of the above mentioned law and regulations, the Tianjin customs decided to turn back the printed materials carried by Emily Lau and others in excess of their personal use. In fact, the customs allowed them to take in a certain amount of such materials within the scope of personal use.

Early this morning, the Tianjin customs informed Emily Lau and others of the decision through telephone.

The official said that it is a normal administrative activity on the part of the Tianjin customs to send back the materials and that the action is above questioning. The regulations concerning the entry and exit of printed matters, which have been made known to the public, are applicable to all passengers going into and out of the PRC.

Activists To Continue Struggle

HK3003031389 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Mar 89 p 1

[By staff reporters]

[Text] A group of Hong Kong human rights activists will press local delegates to the Chinese National People's Congress to take up their case after they failed to deliver a petition containing 24,000 signatures demanding the release of political prisoners in China.

They also demanded an apology for the confiscation of the petition as "propaganda material" by customs officials at Tianjin airport on Tuesday.

But the Chinese authorities yesterday defended their action by maintaining that the seizure was in line with normal customs procedures.

They also said the refusal to allow one of the delegates into the country was justified under a set of "provisional administrative regulations".

At the same time, China declared it would not grant amnesty to prisoners to mark the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic.

The six-member delegation returned to Hong Kong yesterday afternoon to a garland welcome from their supporters.

They denounced the Chinese action claiming it would adversely affect Hong Kong people's confidence in China's pledge of "one country, two systems".

Although the delegates did not succeed in presenting the original petition, they said they had achieved a degree of success as they had drawn much attention both from Hong Kong and the international community.

The original delegation of seven members arrived in Tianjin on Tuesday afternoon and had their petition, which they intended to submit to the People's Congress, impounded by customs officials, together with many other documents and magazines.

One of the delegates, Mr Chong See-ming of the local magazine CHENG MING, was not allowed entry and returned to Hong Kong on the same plane within hours.

Earlier yesterday, the delegates succeeded in handing in an alternative petition, drafted after their original documents were retained by customs, to an NPC official in the morning before a large contingent of Hong Kong reporters.

The party was trailed by police vehicles as it headed for the Great Hall of the People where the Congress was in session.

There was a brief confrontation between Hong Kong reporters and security offices who tried to take away press releases handed out by the Hong Kong delegation.

One of the group, Mr Hans Lutz, was briefly barred from entering the building because he was not a Chinese, but he argued that he had been living in Hong Kong for 20 years and therefore was a bona fide Hong Kong resident. Only then was he allowed in.

The re-drafted petition was accepted by a mailroom clerk who identified himself only as a Mr Li.

As the drama was being unfolded outside the Great Hall of the People, Chinese officials held a series of press conferences to justify the Chinese action.

The deputy director of Tianjin Customs, Mr Huang Refeng, was sent to the capital especially to explain what happened. He accused the group of trying to illegally import 2,000 items of printed matter.

"You can't say 2,000 is a reasonable amount," he said, without clarifying how this figure—apparently the total number of printed items carried by the group—had been calculated.

He would not say whether it was the petition or other printed documents that were objectionable, and declined to define what constituted a "reasonable amount".

Mr Huang was visibly shaken by the barrage of questions he faced from Hong Kong journalists, most of which he did not answer.

He was unable to say, for example, whether the petition represented an item of personal use or not.

He maintained that it was necessary to check the items before any decisions could be made. "Who can say if all those signatures were genuine? Maybe some of them were printed," he said.

Mr Huang also claimed that the airport check was made in line with normal customs procedures.

At another press conference, the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) explained why Tianjin immigration had turned back Mr Chong See-ming.

Mr Mao Fengping, deputy director of the MPS's Bureau of Entry and Exit, said Mr Chong was barred from China under Article 15 of the "Provisional Administrative Regulations on Chinese citizens going to and from Hong Kong Area or Macao Area for private affairs".

The article stipulated that "anyone who is likely to conduct illegal activities would not be granted entry to the mainland".

"Mr Chong was sentenced to two years imprisonment from 1985 to 1987 for using faked personal certificates and documents," Mr Mao said.

Moreover, Mr Chong failed to show repentance after release, he added.

Mr Mao said that after Mr Chong's return to Hong Kong, he delivered speeches and wrote articles that were offensive to the mainland.

In view of his "unfriendly performance", Mr Mao said, the Bureau decided to temporarily suspend his home visit permit.

Mr Mao was apparently referring to articles Mr Chong had written in CHENG MING magazine, which is banned on the mainland for its allegedly "anti-Chinese" and "anti-socialist" nature.

At yet another press conference, NPC vice-chairman Wang Hanbin declined to answer questions about the Hong Kong group, saying he was unfamiliar with the details.

Pressed for an answer on which items might in the end be found acceptable, Mr Huang declined to respond.

But he admitted that "some items" had already been delivered to Beijing and that others could eventually be returned to Hong Kong.

He announced, however, that the authorities would not grant amnesty to prisoners to mark the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic.

As Mr Wang was speaking in Beijing, the Hong Kong group flew back to Hong Kong still seeking amnesty for the political prisoners, including Wei Jingsheng and Hong Kong resident Lau San-ching.

One of the delegation members, Miss Emily Lau, who is also the vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Journalists Association, said the incident would affect local people's confidence in China's promise of "one country, two systems".

"It is the first time China has ever openly treated us like that. Hong Kong people are not used to that."

Miss Lau said members were dismayed that "secret police" kept them under surveillance throughout their stay in China.

"We were repeatedly told that the situation was very tense because we have obviously struck a raw nerve."

Miss Lau declined to say whether she thought the confiscation was a decision by individual Tianjin customs officials or the Beijing Government.

Another member, director of the Christian Industrial Committee, Mr Lau Chin-shek, said members were puzzled by the Tianjin customs' action.

They were told that the signatures were propaganda material and should not be taken into China because travellers who stayed in China for a brief period were not allowed to carry things other than necessities, according to customs laws.

Mr Lau said this was not the first time he had brought signatures to petition Beijing officials, but the law had never been applied before.

Members said they had not formally informed the local branch of the New China News Agency (NCNA), but their visit had been widely publicised.

"If everybody has to inform the NCNA every time they visit China, they (the NCNA) will be very busy. How can they say there was no arrangement as one NCNA official greeted us in Beijing?"

One of the key organisers of the signature campaign, Mr Wan Fai, who is also editor of the magazine, CHENG MING, declared: "We will lodge a formal protest to the Chinese, we have yet to decide how to do it."

"The Chinese act is totally unconstitutional and demonstrates sheer stupidity on the part of the Beijing authorities."

Other delegates were a Catholic priest, Father Louis Ha, a Lingnan College lecturer, Miss Lau Kin-chi, and a Kwai Tsing District Board member, Mr Leung Yiu-chung.

Yang Shangkun Calls for Deepening Reform
*HK3003082189 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
 in Chinese 25 Mar 89 p 1*

[*"Dispatch"* from Reporters Liu Xinru (0491 2450 1172) and He Delai (0149 1795 0171): "Yang Shangkun speaks at the plenary meeting of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) delegation to the National People's Congress [NPC]"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (JIEFANGJUN BAO)—At the plenary meeting of the PLA delegation to the NPC, Yang Shangkun, head of the PLA delegation, President of the PRC, and Vice Chairman of the Military Commission, examined and discussed the government work report together with the deputies.

Yang Shangkun said that the government work report made by Premier Li Peng was a good one. The report gives profound expositions of the problems of improvement, rectification, and the deepening of reform. The report seeks truth from facts, gives prominence to the key points, and puts forward very good measures centered on the problems of improvement and rectification. He agreed with this.

He said that everyone hoped that the Army's military expenditure would be slightly higher, equipment a little better, and combat effectiveness enhanced. However, the amount of military expenditure is determined by state financial resources. Only if the country is rich can the army be strengthened. If the country is not, the Army cannot be strengthened. Chairman Deng said several years ago, that the Army must be patient and concentrate its forces on promoting the economy. With patience, military expenditure would be a little less and equipment not increased; of course, we will not have to be patient forever. With the development of production in the country, military expenditure will increase. What is

confronting us is the problem of how to use the limited amount of money, we, including high and middle ranking and grass-roots cadres, must consider. Money must be used where it is needed most and must be used on the right spot. Daily life must be guaranteed. The policy now implemented is the "standard rate of wages plus subsidies" and it can only be done this way in the transition period. It is necessary to combat waste and to attach importance to the practicing of economy and this is the task of the whole Army. Many current problems, including the problems of equipment and cadres' remuneration, can only be solved gradually.

He mentioned that Comrade Xiaoping had said that we have made two mistakes over the past few years. One is that we have not done well in grasping education and the second, that we have not told the people and Communist Party members to maintain the tradition of plain living and hard struggle, which is a good tradition. Under the impact of the commodity economy, some comrades have ideologically weakened and forgotten this. This year the Military Commission proposed that the grass-roots work should be done well. The important issue here is that education in plain living and hard struggles should be continuously stepped up and the Lei Feng spirit advocated. Our cadres and fighters must make sacrifices, where necessary, for the security of our motherland and the interests of the people.

Yang Shangkun said: At present, our country is encountering inflation. It takes time to solve this problem. However, with the efforts of all people throughout our country, it can be solved. There are now some problems of social order, corruption, and degeneration, and giving and receiving bribes and some hideous phenomena of the old society are gaining ground again. We cannot tolerate these things going on. We must vigorously step up the building of spiritual civilization, overcome the present existing difficulties, and do a good job in improvement, rectification, and in deepening reform. The state and nation must have a cohesive power, which comes from party leadership. The party has the greatest cohesive power. The Army has always resolutely implemented the party's principles and policies. Under party leadership, we must further do well in the building and reform of the Army. In the course of Yang Shangkun's speech at the meeting, he also questioned comrades from relevant departments of the State Council about the problems of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen; making arrangements for retired cadres; and national defense legislation.

Ren Jianxin Comments on Civil Cases
*OW2903191489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
 in Chinese 1235 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[*"Local Broadcast News Service"*]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)—Talking about the drastic increase in civil cases at the 2d Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, Ren Jianxin said:

This increase shows the changes in people's way of life, outlook and production, the expansion of civil rights, and the readjustment of the interests of various social groups after strengthening reform and developing the commodity economy.

Ren Jianxin pointed out: Courts at various levels throughout the country handled 1,455,130 civil cases in 1988, marking an increase of 19.9 percent over 1987. A total of 1,409,056 cases were heard and sentenced in 1988, an increase of 18.6 over 1987. Of the cases handled in 1988, the number of divorce cases reached 632,278. Such cases took up 43.5 percent of the total cases handled. They ranked top in civil cases. The number of debt cases in 1988 reached 376,440, marking an increase of 46.8 percent over 1987. They ranked second in civil cases. The number of cases involving the ownership of houses, woods, and farmland reached 105,541 in 1988. The number of cases concerning copyrights, right of reputation and portrait right reached 2,775 of which the number of cases involving copyright increased by 61.3 percent as compared with 1987. Last year, 246 civil cases involving Taiwan compatriots were handled in China.

"Hard Striving National Spirit" Needed
*OW3003113589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0801 GMT 30 Mar 89*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—What is lacking in China nowadays is neither money, nor color tv sets, nor coal, nor grain, but a hard-striving national spirit, says a deputy to the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) now in session here.

Deputy Wu Disheng, who is also mayor of Shenyang, a large industrial city in northeast China, called for "rethinking" the decade-long reform in an interview he granted to a newspaper reporter while he is attending the current NPC session here.

"The biggest problem we now face is a people problem, a problem of whether people have initiative, a problem of the spirit of the entire nation," he said.

Economic growth should not be regarded as the only criterion for judging whether the reform has succeeded; a more important criterion should be whether reform has brought about an environment where every member of the society can make the best of his or her abilities, he said.

"Now we face a situation where people are not single-minded in purpose. For many, local interests are more important than the interests of the whole, and self-interest is all important. What we lack nowadays is a hard-striving national spirit," he said.

The cause of the problem, Wu said, lies in a long neglect to imposing controls and strengthening management when decentralization and opening to the outside world—the main content of the reform—needed controls and management most, he said. This has led to a

widespread worship and seeking of money accompanied by a loss of ideals, beliefs, will and strength on the part of a considerable number of people, he said.

Wu said China needs authority to increase the cohesiveness of the nation.

Call for Action Against Corruption

*OW3003051589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0219 GMT 30 Mar 89*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—Corruption and deteriorating social morality are among major concerns of deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC), China's parliament, now in session here.

He Chaoyun, a deputy from Yunnan Province, said mistakes and problems of the past few years have had much to do with the corruption of officials.

"Last year the government said it will fight profiteering by official-run companies, but it has not been a whole-hearted fight, and people are not satisfied with this," he said.

"The State Council should not be limited to making announcements but should take resolute actions," he continued. "And supervisory departments should dare to crack hard nuts."

Zhang Yunling, a deputy from Hebei Province, said that, while progress has been made in economic revamping since last October, little has been achieved in the fostering of a clean government.

She expressed the hope that high-ranking officials take the lead in behaving honestly and living thrifitly.

Cheng Andong, a deputy from Jiangxi Province, said that there should be rules and laws with which to handle corruption cases.

"The tendency of being trigger-happy before mere mice but kowtowing before tigers should be done away with," he said.

Li Xibo, a deputy from Shaanxi, suggested taking three steps in the fostering of clean government, which are: establishment of a strong supervisory system, enactment of laws and regulations on clean government, and continued political reform.

On the issue of deteriorating social morality, Deputy Zhou Yaguang, also from Shaanxi, pointed to weak ideological education as an important factor for an increasing number of cases of theft, robbery, gambling, prostitution and drug abuse and widespread superstitious practices.

"It is wrong to try solving problems by handing out money," he said. "We should persist in ideological education and raising people's political quality."

Bai Wenzhong, a deputy from the People's Liberation Army, said that China was once proud of Lei Feng, a late armyman known for his whole-hearted service for the public and a fine example admired by the Chinese people in the 1960s.

But now, while Lei Feng is regarded as a fine model of high moral standard in some foreign countries, he has been almost forgotten in China, Bai said.

"We should call back Lei Feng to purify the society of all unhealthy tendencies," he said.

Development in Minority Areas Urged
OW3003052989 Beijing XINHUA in English
0234 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—The current effort to cool China's overheated economy should not be extended to regions inhabited by minority nationalities where the economy lags behind the rest of the country, say deputies from these regions to the National People's Congress (NPC) now in session.

NPC deputies from China's five autonomous regions, inhabited primarily by minority ethnic groups, ask for a freer hand to develop their local economies, despite the national austerity policy for economic readjustment.

The deputies have expressed appreciation for the central government's attention to the regions' "special conditions and problems" which, Premier Li Peng said in his report Monday last week, call for "close study and appropriate measures."

Li Gui, a deputy from Inner Mongolia, said while the overheated economy poses a serious problem in the national context, the economy in the minority areas is "far from being heated up." Therefore, he said, a cooling will not do any good to the local economy.

The minority regions, he noted, provide the national economy with an increasing amount of energy resources and raw materials, but the gap between these regions and other parts of the country in terms of development level is widening.

On the other hand, many of the minority regions depend too much on other parts of China for merchandise of daily use, because of their underdeveloped processing industries.

That is why Bai Lichen, chairman of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Government, called for an expansion of the industry in Ningxia, particularly the light industry sectors.

To support his point, Bai cited these figures: 90 percent of the hardware and electric equipment, 80 percent of the articles for cultural use, 70 percent of clothing, and 60 percent of foodstuffs that the region needs, are supplied by other provinces.

Two other deputies, Han Pengtu from the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Tao Aiying from the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, urged the central government to offer preferential policies to encourage undertakings that will enhance the self-reliance of their regions.

Deputy Namgyai from Tibet said owing to historical reasons, there is a "virtual economic inequality" among the different ethnic groups despite their political equality.

"This concerns the question whether the socialist relations among the nationalities marked by equality, unity and mutual help can be consolidated and strengthened," the deputy said.

Deputy Na Changqi from Ningxia, agreeing with Namgyai's view, said: "The issue of nationalities in a socialist country is primarily an issue of how to distribute and readjust the economic interests among the different ethnic groups. Therefore, the special conditions in the minority regions must be taken into consideration in the current economic revamping."

The way out for the minority regions in the current economic revamping, many deputies point out, is to implement in spirit and letter the law on regional autonomy by the minority nationalities, which has been in effect for four years.

Deputy Discusses Litigation Law
OW3003073789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1428 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—The draft administrative litigation law, when adopted, will put the government under supervision by the governed for the first time in the Chinese history, said a lawmaker here today.

A Fujian Province deputy to the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) now in session, Li Jingxi said the draft law, now being examined by NPC deputies, is the first law of its kind in China handling citizen-vs-government cases.

Also a jurist, the 77-year-old deputy said that, since the draft law stipulates that defendants, usually government departments and functionaries, have the responsibility to produce documents which provide a legal basis for specific administrative actions in question, it will give citizens better legal protection.

The law will really make the individual and the government equal before law, said the jurist, who was a graduate of the Imperial University in Tokyo and has been a law professor of Xiamen University since 1950.

Li expressed the hope that the administrative litigation law will be widely publicized when adopted so that people will know how to use it to protect their rights.

Workers' Living Standards Discussed
OW2903140889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1210 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing March 29 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government should work out a comprehensive and scientific "price-rise compensatory" pay system to keep workers' living standard from declining, says a deputy to the National People's Congress, China's parliament, now in session here.

"At present, special attention should be paid to guaranteeing the life of low-income workers that account for one-tenth of the national total and the country's 21 million retired workers," said Wang Houde, who is also a vice-chairman of All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Speaking at a group discussion by Jiangxi deputies to the NPC, Wang noted that the rate of increase for workers' pay has been lower than that of labor productivity.

Between 1986 and 1988, labor productivity rose at an annual rate of seven percent, while workers' wage increased only 2.5 percent, and their actual per capita income in 1988 even went down by about 1.5 percent compared with the previous year, he said.

A sample survey conducted by the State Statistical Bureau in 13 cities in 1988 shows that the actual income of 34.9 percent of urban families went down because of price hikes. But the percentage of workers whose income actually declined may be above 50 percent if workers of poor-performance factories and retired workers are taken into account, he said.

Price increases have affected retirees most seriously, he said. Under the current pension system, retirees receive about half of their pre-retirement pay. "For these people, the decline in living standard is obvious," he said.

According to the State Statistical Bureau, in 1988 prices rose 18.9 percent over the previous year, a record increase in the past decade.

Wang estimated that 25-30 percent of the country's workers can only live a life of subsistence.

Wang calls for establishing a system of pay that is tied to price indexes.

For retirees, Wang expressed the hope that a new pension system be established, under which pensions for retirees will be based on workers' entire pre-retirement income, which includes wages and bonuses.

Deputy Urges Currency Supervision
OW3003081889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0724 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—The National People's Congress (NPC) should step up its supervision over the issuance of currency, suggested Economist Liu Shibai.

A deputy to the current NPC session, Liu told XINHUA here today that the volume of currency China issued last year was nearly 50 percent over the previous year, hitting a record high since 1949.

He said that the amount of currency issued every year and even every six months should be submitted to the NPC Standing Committee for approval and the latter should also supervise the implementation.

Apart from effective measures to control the total social demand and inflation and reduce the scale of capital construction projects outside the national plan, the country should also establish a mechanism to restrict investment by enterprises, he added.

Meanwhile, methods should be worked out to ensure that the local financial resources are mainly channeled to improving the infrastructure and undertakings in the fields of culture, education, science and technology, he said.

Liu Shibai added that the supervisory role of the government and the community over the consumption funds of institutions and enterprises should be further enhanced.

He suggested establishing a mechanism which ties the economic results with the payroll, taking steps to solve the discrepancy in distribution and stepping up the collection of the regulatory tax on individual incomes.

Measures should also be taken to push ahead with commercialization of housing and open up financial markets for the trading of securities and shares, he said.

In this way the sharp increase in consumption funds can be checked because, he reasoned, the workers and staff members will become both investors and consumers.

PLA Deputy Relates Budget Problems
HK3003072789 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 25 Mar 89 p 1

[Report: "Hong Xuezhi Speaks at NPC Group Meeting"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar—"At present, it is particularly necessary for the Army to really attach importance to the overall interests of the nation, the work of war preparations, the interests of the masses, the enforcement of law and discipline, and thrift in Army construction." Hong Xuezhi, a deputy of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]

to the National People's Congress [NPC], made this remark when speaking at a group discussion meeting during the current NPC session.

Yesterday afternoon, at a group meeting of the PLA delegation to the NPC to discuss Premier Li Peng's Government Work Report, Hong Xuezhi said that the Army must be subordinate to the overall interests of the nation at all times, and that this is the Army's fine tradition. At present, the state has difficulties, and the military budget cannot meet the needs of the Army's construction. We should continue to subordinate the Army's interests to the overall interests of national construction, but we should still accomplish something rather than attempting and accomplishing nothing. We should arouse the initiative of the troops in developing agricultural and sideline production, and we will rely on both "standard supplies and subsidiary supplies." This does not mean that our Army will receive a "double income." This is a concrete measure for overcoming the Army's difficulties, when the military budget is insufficient, through the troops' self-supporting production, and is also a demonstration that the Army is ready to share weal and woe with the state. It is necessary to explain this to the masses and to civilian comrades.

In his speech, Hong Xuezhi stressed that when the state encounters difficulties, the Army must have a stronger sense of the overall interests, the work of war preparations, the interests of the masses, the enforcement of law and discipline, and thrift in Army construction, and must properly consolidate the Army. He said: The mission of our Army is to defend our national interests and ensure our national security. The Army should be always ready to make any sacrifices if this is necessary for the national interests. We must have a sense of the overall interests, and should go all out to advocate the spirit of dedicating ourselves to the motherland and to our society. It is necessary to strengthen education in patriotism, national self-esteem, and revolutionary tradition, to firmly establish the sense of honor in being soldiers of the PLA, and to arouse the soldiers' consciousness in dedication to national defense.

Hong Xuezhi pointed out: At present, due to the insufficient military budget, the Army is facing various difficulties. However, the Army must always be ready to fight and must always act as a fighting contingent, so war preparations must not be relaxed in the slightest. The Army must take the initiative in overcoming the difficulties, raise the military and political quality of the troops, increase the Army's combat effectiveness, and ensure the smooth advance of our country's socialist modernization.

He said: Our Army's principle is to serve the people. In peacetime, there are many new conditions and new problems in the relationship between the Army and the people. We should be highly conscious in guaranteeing the people's interests and must not contend for benefits with civilian units. The Army should carry forward its

constant tradition of supporting the civilian government and cherishing the people through rescue actions in emergency cases and through assistance to local construction. It is necessary to build closer ties between the Army and the government and the Army and the people. Within the Army, leading organs should serve grass-roots units and bring benefits to grass-roots units; and cadres should show loving care for soldiers and effectively strengthen grass-roots construction.

He also pointed out: It is also of great importance that the Army strictly abides by law and discipline. The Army should play an exemplary role in abiding by law and discipline and should strictly maintain discipline in relations with the masses. On the other hand, disputes between military and civilian units must be settled according to relevant laws and regulations.

Finally, Hong Xuezhi said: We should carry forward the tradition of being thrifty in Army construction, and should, at the same time, increase production and curtail expenditure. The limited funds must be properly managed and used. Waste and extravagance must be stopped. We should try to use less money to achieve more and do better.

Environmental Protection Committee Urged

*OW3003081689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0654 GMT 30 Mar 89*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—Worrying about China's deteriorating environment, 179 public figures of the country have suggested setting up an environmental protection committee under the National People's Congress (NPC), according to today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

In a signed proposal submitted NPC's Standing Committee Chairman Wan Li, the public figures, including 61 NPC deputies, said that environment in China, taken as a whole, has kept deteriorating, even though environment in certain isolated areas has shown signs of improvement.

The proposal noted that three Chinese cities, including Beijing, are on United Nations' list of 10 most-polluted big cities in the world.

It said that booming township industries have further polluted the country's water resources, worsening its water shortage.

It said China's forested areas are shrinking at a rate of 1.6 hectares per minute because of pollution and denudation.

Since China is short of money and technology to solve the problem, the proposal said, it has to strengthen its environmental administration as an effective alternative. Therefore, the proposal said, it is highly necessary for the NPC to set up a special environmental protection committee working under itself.

In a recent meeting of the State Council's Environmental Protection Commission, vice-chairman of the commission Qu Geping charged that some localities and departments often sacrifice environment for economic development.

He said the state will take measures to stop such practice.

Over 100 Draft Laws in Progress
*OW3003080089 Beijing XINHUA in English
0630 GMT 30 Mar 89*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—One hundred and forty-two draft laws and administrative regulations are in the works, Sun Wanzhong, director of the Legal Affairs Bureau under the State Council, said here today.

They are listed in the legislation plan for 1989, Sun said.

Of the total, 27 are draft laws, which are ready or will be ready for submission to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) for examination and approval.

Ninety-six are administrative regulations, which are expected to be adopted before the end of the year, he said.

Investigations have begun or will soon begin on the enactment of 19 others, Sun said.

Sun disclosed the plan during the current session of NPC, China's legislature.

Most of the laws and regulations being planned aim to improve the current economic environment and carry on the reform in depth and width. Others are designed to serve the political reform or work as detailed rules and regulations for relevant laws already adopted, Sun said.

Laws in the works include: economic contract law, investment law, agriculture input law, banking law, labor law, teachers' law and press law.

Regulations being formulated are on: state budget, management of export licenses, management of state assets, relief for the employed, companies with limited liabilities, the implementation of the Enterprise Bankruptcy Law, the transfer of enterprise property rights and township enterprises.

Court President Cites Security Problems
*HK3003093089 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN
SHE in Chinese 0813 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Report by Wei Xiang (0251 5046): "The Situation in Public Security Remains Grave in China"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Today was the first time Ren Jianxin and Liu Fuzhi delivered reports to the National People's Congress [NPC] on behalf of the Supreme People's Court

and the Supreme People's Procuratorate respectively, but it seemed that they were encountering the same problem as their predecessors—a grave situation in public security.

As a comprehensive reflection of all social contradictions, the situation in public security is becoming increasingly serious.

Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court, admitted that criminals who are still at large are running wild on the mainland. In large and medium-sized cities, key traffic lines, and open coastal regions, cases involving these criminals account for a very large percentage of all the criminal cases the country has registered. In some localities these cases account for 50 percent of all the criminal cases.

In addition, gambling, prostitution, and other vicious social phenomena keep occurring despite repeated prohibitions. Over the past year the police have discovered and handled 210,000 gambling cases and seized 50,000 people who were involved in prostitution.

What is more worrying is the continuous expansion of the "reserve force" of criminals. Of the criminals who were sentenced last year, those between 14 and 18 years old accounted for 8.9 percent, an increase of 13.8 percent over the previous year.

On the part of the court, the grave situation it is facing is the increasing economic criminal cases. Last year economic crimes accounted for 1/6 of all the criminal cases examined and handled by the court, and corruption and bribery accounted for a major percentage of these economic crimes.

Procurator General Liu Fuzhi today provided statistics indicating that corruption and bribery have become a prominent problem facing law enforcement organs. Last year procuratorial organs throughout the country handled over 45,000 corruption and bribery cases.

On behalf of the two supreme organs, Ren Jianxin and Liu Fuzhi, who have been in office for only a year, today admitted to the NPC that there were shortcomings in their work. A small number of procuratorial personnel were involved in embezzlements, corruption, and bribery, Liu Fuzhi said. Ren Jianxin pointed out that some of court cadres were lax in discipline and work style.

Ren Jianxin and Liu Fuzhi held the same analytical views on this grave situation. Now the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves remains an objective fact not to be overlooked, Liu Fuzhi particularly stressed, adding that the escalation of criminal cases and the increase of problems in security are difficult to prevent. The settlement of this issue involves a protracted, arduous, and complicated systems engineering.

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Some social problems that have cropped up under the macroclimate of reform in China are difficult to solve within a short time, nor will a fundamental turn for the better soon take place in the grave situation in public security. For mainland law enforcement organs, all this constitutes a long-term, heavy task.

Army-People Relations Law Proposed

*HK2903131189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 27 Mar 89 p 2*

[Dispatch by reporter Gao Xingqing (7559 2450 1987): "Chi Haotian, Other Generals Propose Enacting Laws on Army-People Relations"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar—Chief of General Staff and General Chi Haotian, and Majors Zhang Zhijian, Cai Renshan and Kong Xianli who are attending the 2d Plenary Session of the 7th National People's Congress propose: There should also be laws on Army-peopple relations.

The generals pointed out that the unity between the Army and the people is one of the three big principles of our Army. While the commodity economy is being developed in this new age, and under the prerequisite that their basic interests are similar, there may appear to be some conflicts and contradictions between the interests of the Army and the people, such as disputes on housing and land property, arbitrary occupation of barracks and the shooting ranges of the troops, compensation during the training period, arrangement for the placement of troops who transfer to civilian work, and so on.

How can we solve these contradictions and conflicts? These generals told this reporter that the traditional method is for the Army and the local government to hold consultations, so that both sides can have mutual understanding and provide mutual accommodation. This method depends on friendship and morality. We are basically following this method now, however, it is not very effective because of a high degree of randomness. "The fundamental solution is to enact laws on Army-peopple relations so that there are laws that both the Army and the people have to follow and are mutually binding on both sides."

Chief of General Staff Chi Haotian told this reporter that not only should we enact laws on Army-peopple relations, we should also enact laws protecting national defense projects and Army marriages as well.

Bo Yibo Emphasizes Hard Work

*HK3003005789 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Text] National People's Congress [NPC] deputy and Central Advisory Commission Vice Chairman Bo Yibo cordially met the Shanxi NPC delegation in their hotel in Beijing on 29 March. The delegation applauded when this 81 year-old veteran revolutionary entered the room.

Comrade Bo Yibo made a brief speech during the meeting. He said: We must work hard and be thrifty in order to build our country. Both hard work and thriftness go together. Our country is still not well-off, but our living standards are developing much faster than our production. We must save every yuan for use in construction.

He said: China's population already exceeds 1.1 billion, and may exceed 1.3 billion by the end of the century. With the population growing so fast, the development of the productive forces cannot catch up. Therefore, Comrade Xiaoping recently proposed that building the country with hard work and thrift and waging arduous struggle are the virtues of the Chinese nation. We must be thrify and hard working while running our households, building the country, and in everything we do. This is not something we only need do for 10, 20, or 30 years, but something we will have to persevere in for 100 or 1,000 years.

After the meeting, Comrade Bo Yibo was photographed with the NPC deputies from his home province and the hotel staff.

Beijing Citizens Following Sessions

*OW2903141689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1217 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—The capital's citizens have closely followed the ongoing Second Session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) and the Second Session of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), which closed Monday, today's "BEIJING DAILY" reported.

According to a survey by the Beijing Youth Institute of Political Sciences and the Beijing Institute of Social Psychology, about half the people questioned eagerly followed the news about the sessions and discussed it, the paper said.

The survey, which covered 2,383 citizens, shows that 33.2 percent of them are of the opinion that the CPPCC is playing a more important role in state affairs, and 41.5 percent think the NPC has more say in the country's political affairs these days.

The survey also reveals that people are concerned about prices, education, social security and clean government.

The paper said that most citizens are optimistic on the solution to some social problems but worry about others.

According to the survey, 65.6 percent of the people questioned are confident that agricultural problems will be solved, 64.2 percent have faith in multi-party cooperation led by the Communist Party, 60.2 percent are confident about better treatment of intellectuals, and

59.9 percent about solutions to educational problems. In addition, 53.8 percent are sure prices will be stabilized, and 52.6 are optimistic about wiping out corruption and ensuring clean government.

Citizens Think NPC Speeches Censored
*OW3003113389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0938 GMT 30 Mar 89*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—While the deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) examine government work at the ongoing congress annual session, they themselves are commented on by the populace.

The comments vary from person to person, according to interviews with people from different walks of life in Beijing.

Zhang Tao, a purchasing agent of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, says that the speeches and proposals of deputies mainly reflect the popular will.

He told XINHUA that social problems such as price hikes, education and corruption, which the delegates are discussing, are exactly what the common people are most concerned about.

Corruption among some government officials, he said, is the main cause of the deterioration of the general mood of society. The government should take decisive measures to deal with such corruption, otherwise the general mood of society will become worse, he warned.

The citizens are usually informed of the news about the congress session through newspapers and TV programs. China Central Television and Beijing television stations are presenting special programs on the session.

"We see on TV that delegates are making many good suggestions. But whether these suggestions will achieve good results is another matter," said a worker from the Beijing Bus Company.

Some interviewees said the speeches of several Hong Kong deputies and some members of the recently ended session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference impressed them deeply.

Mao Qujun, a retired teacher, showed great concern over the phenomenon of school drop-outs, a matter which was also raised by some deputies at the session. "I feel extremely sad when I hear of primary students dropping out of school to help their parents make money," she said. "The government must adopt necessary and decisive measures to solve this problem."

A man reluctant to reveal his name said the deputies had not criticized corruption enough. He said he hoped the government would take severe measures to crack down on corruption. "Otherwise, it will not win the people's trust," he said.

However, some citizens think that the news media censor too much of the delegates' speeches and a true picture of the session is not emerging.

Views Expressed on Current Session
*OW3003115989 Beijing XINHUA in English
0955 GMT 30 Mar 89*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—Although some students and teachers of Beijing University regard the present session of the National People's Congress as less democratic and open than last year's, many others are satisfied with the way it is being conducted, and the atmosphere in which it is being conducted.

In a group symposium, Huang Dongyou, a student of the International Politics Department of the university, complained that some deputies to the congress failed to examine the government work report but just took notes on it.

Huang's view was challenged by his classmate Wang Yi. In fact, Wang said, many deputies aired suggestions and criticism. "Some people feel that the present session is less democratic and open because they hold too high hopes for it."

Most students of the university get their news about the NPC session from the newspapers rather than television because there are not enough TV sets available for them.

Education is a common concern of students and faculty. A student said it is not easy for the government to increase the financial allocation for education but reduce budgets in many other fields. "This shows the determination of the government to deal with the problems of education."

Commenting on the government decision to increase the education budget by 15.4 percent this year, a teacher said the increase rate does not seem so big after taking the price hike into account.

Participants in the symposium reached the common view that the key to solving education problems lies in the reform of the existing education system, its principles and philosophy.

Speaking of the austerity call made by Premier Li Peng in the government work report, the participants agreed that austerity should be practised by all people including high-ranking officials.

"It is no problem for college students to practise austerity because our lives are already quite plain now," said Zhang Jianhua, a student from the History Department. "We should be told what the situation will be after several years of austerity."

Commenting on the government work report, Huang Dongyou said: "We are more concerned about the cleanliness and honesty of the government and a better social atmosphere, although it's necessary to deal with inflation."

He added: "It isn't difficult to overcome economic difficulties, but if the people are not united things will be much more difficult."

Liang Liji, a professor in the Eastern Languages Department, said the government should do more to eliminate corruption and bureaucratic profiteering, which are deeply hated by the people. Otherwise, he said, the corrupt and the profiteers will seize all the benefits of the reform.

Hard Line Reflects Party Stand on Dissent

HK3003021389 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Mar 89 p 5

[Analysis by Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[Text] The seven-member Hong Kong delegation to free dissident Wei Jingsheng and other Chinese political prisoners had their petitions—including 24,000 signatures—confiscated by Tianjin Airport customs.

Yesterday morning, the National People's Congress gave the delegation another rebuff by sending a low-level official to receive them.

Given the fact that Chinese authorities had accepted previous petitions, who could have made the decision to take this unprecedented hard line? What underlies the harsh approach?

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY in Hong Kong blames "inexperienced" customs hands in Tianjin, noting that they had not had much practice in dealing with petitions and human-rights issues.

The decision to stone-wall the petitioners, however, may actually have come from the very top of the party and government hierarchy.

It would have been unimaginable for a mid-ranking official to handle such a case.

Contrary to the public assertions of the Tianjin customs, it is most unusual for border officials to seize documents and letters.

"Frequent travellers to China know that customs officials at airport almost never check baggages," said a Western diplomat.

"Moreover, previous petitioners had had no problem taking their documents, including signatures, to senior Beijing officials.

"The decision to thwart the petitioners must have been made by senior officials, who dare take the risk of engineering a sizeable international incident."

He said the incident has alerted international opinion to Beijing's gut feelings on the issues of political prisoners and human rights—and on Beijing's reluctance to listen to the opinions of Hong Kong and overseas Chinese.

Those who think that senior officials were involved point to the rigid chain of command in China, especially in the arena of security and human rights.

"Major decisions in the security establishment have to come from somebody with at least ministerial, possibly politburo ranking," said a veteran party member in Beijing.

Parallels can be drawn between the attempt to suppress the Hong Kong petitioners and the exclusion of dissident astrophysicist Fang Lizhi from the dinner party thrown by President George Bush in late February.

Using the full force of Beijing security to block Mr Fang's path had major implications for Sino-U.S. relations.

And it would have been unthinkable for anybody less than a heavyweight cadre to take such a course.

Indeed, President Yang Shangkun was quoted as saying on the eve of the Bush banquet that if Mr Fang had been present, he would have boycotted the gathering.

It is conceivable, then, that President Yang or another ranking official, might have opted to rein in Mr Fang.

Why have senior party and government officials levelled their big guns at a Hong Kong delegation?

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has been extremely nervous about all signs of dissent.

While it is true that the latest petition to free Mr Wei Jingsheng originates from Hong Kong and Overseas Chinese intellectuals, it is intertwined with similar campaigns by more than 100 rightist and avant-garde intellectuals in China to free political prisoners.

Given the fact that Beijing has accused foreign-based agitators of stirring up trouble in Tibet, it is obvious that the Chinese authorities are sensitive about foreigners giving support to domestic dissidents and rightist intellectuals.

Beijing has made it very clear that it is coming down hard on all expressions of dissent.

In his talk to Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni last week, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang noted that the first prerequisite for economic construction in a developing country is that "there must be a political situation of stability and unity".

Beijing is bracing itself for even more radical demands for political liberalisation as April 5 and May 4 draw near.

The former date marks the tenth anniversary of the Tiananmen Riots. The latter marks the 70th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement. Both incidents were major expressions of demands for democracy.

At least two divisions of riot-control paramilitary police are understood to be on alert in the Beijing region, and since the New Year the authorities have imported large quantities of sophisticated anti-riot gear from such countries as Poland and Italy.

If it is true that the decision to muzzle the Hong Kong petitioners comes from the very top, who might be involved?

There seem to be two possibilities: Mr Qiao Shi and Mr Deng Xiaoping.

Mr Qiao, member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo and head of China's legal and security establishment, is believed to be the man who gives specific instructions on how to tackle major challenges to the regime.

Recently, Mr Qiao's views on security matters have taken what analysts call an austere and orthodox turn.

It does not seem very likely that Mr Deng Xiaoping personally gave the green light for the harsh treatment of the Hong Kong delegation.

However, he probably was told of the incident and gave his nod to the line taken.

More important, Mr Deng has laid down the general principle of taking an extremely hard-line approach to any "destabilising activities", including petitions to free Mr Wei Jingsheng.

In a recent close-door talk, the patriarch noted that "at this moment, (political) stability comes before everything else".

"Democratisation is a long-term process," Mr Deng reportedly said. "To realise the Four Modernisations and Reform and the open-door policy, stability is the over-riding concern."

Pointing to the fact that foreign-based parties had expressed concern about human rights in China or otherwise lent their support to Chinese dissidents, Mr Deng said, "Chinese affairs must be handled by Chinese. Do not fear what foreigners have to say".

Petitions to free Mr Wei must have touched a raw nerve in Mr Deng.

The senior leader is widely thought to have given the instructions to slap a heavy sentence on the dissident.

After all, Mr Wei had allegedly sold to foreigners intelligence concerning Chinese involvement in the Sino-Vietnam War.

And Mr Deng was personally involved in the general conduct of the short-lived conflict.

The senior leader may also have been anxious to put down all challenges to his handling of the Wei case because they might be used by his political opponents to embarrass him.

"Paradoxically, Mr Deng's opponents, the so-called conservative camp in the CCP, might not be unhappy to see the signature campaign to free Mr Wei mushroom," said an Asian diplomat.

"The more intellectuals in the nation rally to the cause of Mr Wei, the less secure will the position of Mr Deng be."

Hu Yaobang's Son Plays Down Comeback Rumors
*OW3003062989 Shanghai Voice of Pujiang
in Mandarin to Taiwan 1000 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Text] Hu Deping, eldest son of former CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang, said in Beijing yesterday that everything is as usual with Hu Yaobang and that he is in good health.

When a Hong Kong reporter pointed out that RENMIN RIBAO recently carried a photo of Zhao Ziyang together with Hu Yaobang, Hu Deping said that it was nothing to speculate about, adding that he never thought of his father making a comeback.

Hu Deping said that the main task of the newly established Economic Liaison Bureau of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee is to liaise with Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan businessmen. He further explained that the bureau will offer help to investors who have grievances or have sustained losses.

Hu Deping is director of the so-called Fifth Bureau of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee. He also disclosed that the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee recently set up a bureau of intellectuals with (Xiong Yongzao) as its direction and (Tao Siliang), daughter of a former high-ranking CPC official, as deputy director.

Commentator Defines 'Tibetan Separatists' Plan
*HK2903150489 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 12,
20 Mar 89 p 4*

[Commentator's Article: "Rioting Does Not Win the Hearts of the People; Any Attempt to Split the Motherland Is Doomed to Failure"]

[Text] Since March this year, a few Tibetan separatists have continuously staged riots in Lhasa City, greatly endangering Lhasa's social order and civilian security of

people and property. Public property was damaged and law and order deteriorated. State Council Premier Li Peng issued on 7 March, a decree of martial law effective 0000, 8 March 1989. Immediately following the decree, the specific regulations of the martial law were announced by the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government. The promulgation of martial law in Tibet revealed our government's determination and uncompromising stand in safeguarding the unity of our motherland.

The rioting in Lhasa was not a coincidental event, but one planned single-handedly by the separatist groups outside the country. For several decades these separatist groups have embraced the reactionary illusion of "Tibetan independence" and have not ceased their separatist activities. Over the last few years they have, taking advantage of the central authorities' reform and opening up policy, sent people to sneak into the country and plan rebellions in association with outside elements. Since 27 September 1987, they had staged repeated riots, causing serious damage to the social order of Lhasa City. Since January this year in particular, a few separatists had been planning to stage large-scale riots in Lhasa. They put up reactionary posters everywhere, distributed reactionary pamphlets, agitated for splitting the country, made trouble and staged riots continuously, confused and poisoned people's minds and conducted criminal activities for "Tibetan independence." The Tibetan Autonomous Regional Government had adopted a restraining attitude to these activities, only attempting to dissuade and to educate, not really taking matters seriously. However, separatists took this attitude as a show of weakness and not only did they not cease their separatist activities, they went further. On 5 March, they staged another, more savage riot in which they carried the "Independence for Tibet" banner, shouted slogans urging the separation of the country, and attacked people, destroyed things, looted and set fire to things in Lhasa City. They even fired upon public security cadres and policemen carrying out their duties. Such behavior was enough for people to bristle with anger. On 6 and 7 March, they continued their violent deeds on the streets, beating, smashing, looting and setting fires and moreover they, swollen with arrogance, attacked government organs. The Chinese Government, acting in accordance with the Constitution, Article 89th, Section 16th, namely the State Council has the power "to declare martial law on parts of the area of provinces, autonomous regions and municipal cities, decreed resolutely martial law in Lhasa. After martial law went into effect, disruptive activities in Lhasa engineered by separatists were halted. People's normal life and work schedules were gradually resumed. The facts are clear: The resolute decree made by the State Council was very necessary. It effectively stopped the separatists' destructive activities, safeguarded the security of people's property and their lives. The decree received firm support by patriotic upper-strata figures, monks and laymen and broad masses of the people.

Everybody knows that China is a unified sovereign state with many nationals and Tibet is part of Chinese inalienable territory. As early as the 7th century, the Turfan

Dynasty had thriving exchanges with the Tang Dynasty and relations between the two were gradually established on the basis of royal intermarriages. Beginning with the Yuan Dynasty, Tibet was officially absorbed into Chinese territory and since the Ming and Qing Dynasty, up until the Minguo period, the central governments of every dynasty administered practical jurisdiction over Tibet. This is a historical fact nobody can erase, recognized by counties around the world. Today, a few separatists attempted in delusion to split Tibet from the 9.76-million sq km Chinese territory to which it has been unified for over 700 years. This attempt, whether judged from objective historical development or a legal point of view, is absurd. They also staged riots in an attempt to catch the attention of the outside world, and to realize "the independence of Tibet" with the aid of influences outside the country. This is purely wishful thinking.

What needs to be pointed out is while the separatist groups outside the country, under the illusion of "an independent Tibet," produced the banner of "fighting for freedom, democracy and human rights," sowed dissension, instigated trouble and lobbied outside the country to seek support, it is surprising that some of the foreign people wore the mask of "human rights" and criticized the Chinese Government. These criticisms all but reverse the truth. Every one who really understands the past and the present in Tibet and respects the truth understands that the one who tramples on human rights is not the CPC, but the absolutely vicious feudalistic serfdom and its representatives: The three estates. Before the democratic reform, the Tibetan three estates (monasteries, nobles and Gesha local government) occupied by force, almost all the production materials. The masses of serfs and slaves, who accounted for over 90 percent of Tibetan population, were completely at the mercy of these three estates and were treated as private property. They could torture their serfs or slaves, or give as a gift, pawn or dole out their serfs or slaves at will. There were absolutely no personal freedoms, much less human rights, for the masses of serfs and slaves. It was the CPC which saved the Tibetan people. The democratic reform launched in 1959 uprooted the feudalistic serfdom and in its place a democratic government for the people was established. The Tibetan people gained genuine democracy, freedom and the right to be a human being and embarked on a bright and happy road. In the 30 years since the reform, the face of Tibet has undergone tremendous change. Not only are the Tibetan people, as every other nationals in the country, enjoying various rights enjoined by the state constitution and law, they are also enjoying a range of special policies and preferential treatment designed for them by the central authorities. All these are plain, observable facts. Especially in the last decade, the Tibetan economy has made fast progress, people's livelihood has obviously improved and this is recognized by countries all over the world. However, just when the Tibetan people were about to devote their minds to building a new Tibet, a few separatists time and again planned, instigated and staged riots, engaged in beating, smashing, looting and

setting alight fires, sowed dissension between different nationalities, attempted to destroy the unity of nationalities and disrupted the peaceful life of the Tibetan people. What is this if not naked trampling on human rights? The truth is, the slogans by the separatist groups outside the country, and their followers, of "democracy," "freedom" and "human rights" are only a showcase, their real intention is to reverse the wheel of history, deprive the rights of democracy and freedom already acquired by the Tibetan people, and to resume the cruel rule of serfdom. As described in popular parlance, this is daydreaming.

The Tibetan people need peace. All nationalities across the country need peace. The unification of the country cannot be tampered with [dong yao 0520 2280]. Rioting does not win the people's hearts. Separatist attempts are doomed to failure. Embraced by the motherland, Tibet will have a more brilliant and shining future.

Scholar Discusses Alienation, Humanism Issue
*HK3003053789 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 28 Mar 89 p 14*

[Second and last installment of article by staff reporter Wang Ya-lan (3769 0068 5695): "Wang Ruoshui on Issue of Alienation"]

Using the Viewpoint of Alienation To Make an Analysis of Socialism

In his "Manuscript," Marx placed emphasis on making an analysis of the alienation of labor [lao dong yi hua 0525 0520 8381 0553]. In accordance with this viewpoint, he later proposed the theory on surplus value. However, this does not mean that Marx did not recognize other forms of alienation. In fact, Marx also talked about religious alienation and political alienation. The difference between Marxist humanism and previous forms of humanism lies in the fact that Marxist humanism links humanism with the issue of alienation, and opposes alienation in all forms. It is the most thorough kind of humanism.

Is there any alienation in socialist society? Wang Ruoshui maintains that this is a problem which cannot be argued about and discussed by simply relying on abstract concepts. A conclusion should be arrived at after making an analysis of the practical realities of socialist society. In 1980, he pointed out that there is also a problem of alienation in socialist society. His view caused great repercussions throughout the country.

Many people who sympathized with Wang Ruoshui said: The problem of humanism and alienation is an academic problem. People should be allowed to discuss it. Wang Ruoshui said with fervor and assurance: Actually, people should also be allowed to discuss political problems. Humanism and alienation is not merely an academic problem. It is a problem of practical political significance. We should attach importance to and discuss it.

We came to grief in the past because we failed to attach importance to and discuss the problem. In the 1950's, the problem of Stalin in the Soviet Union was exposed. At first, the CPC also intended to draw lessons from the mistakes of the CPSU and Stalin. For example, in 1956 the editorial department of RENMIN RIBAO published an article entitled "On the Historical Experience of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat." The Eighth CPC National Congress, held the same year, and Deng Xiaoping's "Report on Revising the Party Constitution" paid attention to guarding against personality cults. In 1957, Mao Zedong made a speech on contradictions among the people. The original intention of the speech was to sum up the experience of the Soviet Union. But the problem of personality cults was not mentioned at all. This was a big defect of the speech. In fact, personality worship is a kind of alienation. In 1963, Mao Zedong stated that he agreed with the concept of alienation, but afterward he never mentioned it again.

Wang Ruoshui believes that in those years, if Mao Zedong could have used the issue of alienation to analyze contradictions in socialism, he would have been able to make a more profound analysis of Chinese society, and the "Great Cultural Revolution" might possibly have been avoided. The "Great Cultural Revolution" was the greatest alienation.

When I asked Wang Ruoshui what he is studying now, he said that some scholars on the mainland who are engaged in the study of Marxism are now "re-understanding" Marxism. This implies two meanings: 1) That the practice over the past 100 years or so, and the past several decades in particular, should be used to test Marxism to see which of its viewpoints are obsolete and which are still correct; and 2) that efforts should be made to examine the contents of our textbooks and to see which viewpoints are original Marxist viewpoints, and which are the interpretations of people of later generations. Very often now people like to place Marxism and Leninism on a par, and call them "Marxism-Leninism." Actually, since Marx' death, his ideology has been absorbed by different schools. Leninism is only a school of Marxism. Lenin made great contributions to Marxism. However, as far as philosophy is concerned, Lenin lagged behind, because his theory of reflection was characterized by the perception of things through the senses. He ignored the human factor and saw only the material factor. This did not tally with Marx' original view, and did not conform with the conclusions of the modern natural sciences either.

Re-understanding Marxism

Wang Ruoshui stressed: If we use historical practice to test Marxism, we should admit that many Marxist viewpoints are wrong. Wrong viewpoints must be discarded. It is not a pity to do so. Marx' initial starting point was the emancipation of mankind. The so-called emancipation was emancipation based on alienation of all forms. Marx further pointed out that the emancipation of mankind should be realized through the emancipation of

the proletariat, and that the means of emancipation was class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and also the elimination of the private system and exploitation. However, in present day developed capitalist countries, the possibility of taking this path is rare. In the world today, the exploitation of the proletariat is not the most important problem. The world today is facing the problem of environmental pollution, the problem of resources, the problem of population, the problem of war and the arms race, and so on. These problems constitute

a threat not only to a class, or a country, but to all mankind. These problems can be solved only through joint efforts made by various countries of the world. The majority of these problems can be regarded as alienation, and can be analyzed with Marxist theories on alienation. In addition, Marx' idea that "the freedom of every man is the condition for the freedom of all men" is still precious. Marx' historical materialism is also basically correct. In this respect, Marxism still has vitality. Of course, Marxism also urgently needs development.

East Region

Anhui Secretary Pledges Afforestation Effort

OW2903043889 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Mar 89

[Report by (Zhang Shubo): "Anhui Province Corrects Unhealthy Tendency in Afforestation and Greening"]

[Text] Anhui is one of southern China's important forestry areas. However, recently, the acreage of newly-planted forests has gone down year after year in some localities. Some of these localities have even falsified figures in their afforestation reports. Moreover, because of poor sapling quality and backward management methods, one-third of the newly-planted saplings have failed to survive each year. On a 30-km highway from Feidong County to Chaohu City, only a few trees still stand today, despite efforts over 2 consecutive years to plant trees on the roadside. More trees have to be planted this year.

Faced with the problem of some 20 million mu of barren hills and land, Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, has severely rebuked himself, openly admitted to mistakes in his work, and pledged to the people of the whole province that, if Anhui's afforestation situation is not improved in 3 to 5 years, he will take the blame and resign.

Since last winter, Lu Rongjing has toured all the province's major forestry areas to help solve problems. Principal leaders of organs directly subordinate to the province are also supervising local afforestation work. Leading cadres of the various prefectures, cities, counties, districts, and townships have pledged to shoulder the responsibility of afforestation until the job is completed, and have established a target responsibility system. To prevent fraud, Anhui has tightened rules of checking and accepting results of soil preparation and sapling cultivation, planting, management, and protection. The results of inspection and acceptance are then published. Units with good results are handsomely rewarded, while those with poor showing are severely punished.

A while ago, when Hefei City was found to lag behind all other units of the province in afforestation, Lu Rongjing and Meng Fu, respectively secretary and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, arrived at the city's party committee and government to find out the cause or causes. Later, a circular was issued criticizing Hefei City. After learning about its own deficiencies, Hefei City has stepped up efforts and improved the quality of afforestation in recent days.

Anhui CPPCC Approves Political Regulations

OW2903001489 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Mar 89

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] Committee, which

closed on 19 March, passed some provisional regulations governing political consultation and democratic supervision. The provincial party committee approved these provisional regulations and will issue a circular to party committees in prefectures, cities, and counties throughout the province, requiring them to consult and carry out these provisional regulations, within the context of local realities.

These provisional regulations were drawn up in accordance with the relevant stipulations in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the Constitution of the CPPCC National Committee, as well as the requirements the 13th National CPC Congress placed on the CPPCC. Reference was also made to the CPPCC National Committee's provisional regulations and attention was paid to incorporating our province's realities.

Yin Shuxun, acting secretary general of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, briefed the session on formulation of the provisional regulations. He pointed out: The main purpose of these regulations is to perfect the systems of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party; affirm some principles and methods that practice has proven effective; state clear and definite regulations on the purposes, main contents and forms, and basic achievements of political consultation and democratic supervision; and further promote regular and systematic political consultation and democratic supervision.

Anhui Raises Funds To Repair School Buildings

OW2903064289 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 89

[By station reporter (Lu Yongxi); from the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Excerpts] By mobilizing public support, governments at all levels in Anhui have raised 500 million yuan in the last 2 years to renovate and construct primary and middle school buildings. More than 5 million square meters of floor space have been renovated or rebuilt. Some 59 counties and city districts, or 82 percent of the units at the county level in the province, have basically resolved the question of unsafe school buildings. Renovation of unsafe school buildings has entered the final stage in other counties and districts. [passage omitted]

The provincial government regularly studies problems regarding the renovation of unsafe school buildings and takes steps to resolve the problems. Last year, when the renovation of unsafe school buildings entered a critical stage, Vice Governor Du Yijin and several responsible comrades of the relevant offices and the education commission of the provincial government went to 6 prefectures and cities and more than 20 counties to inspect the renovation work and examine the quality of newly constructed school buildings. After problems were

discovered, the provincial government sent cables to the localities concerned, asking them to take prompt, forceful measures to carry out the renovation work. [passage omitted]

Chen Addresses Fujian Party-Building Meeting
OW3003001289 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
14 Mar 89 p 1

[By reporters Xu Yiming (6079 0001 7686) and Cai Qinghe (5591 3237 3109)]

[Text] Fuzhou, 12 Mar (XINHUA) —At a recent work conference on the building of the party in Fujian Province, Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, stressed that the important task for the current work of party-building is to maintain stability in the social and political environments by every possible means.

Chen Guangyi pointed out: Our party is now in a period in which great historical changes are taking place. Our country is now in a transitional period in which the product economy is being replaced by a planned commodity economy; currently our country is carrying out the campaign to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and strengthen reform in an all-around way. Under the circumstances, difficulties, problems, conflicts, and struggle are unavoidable. Many people are not clear about some of the difficulties and problems in our society today. Some maintain that the reform and open policy have been overdone; others lay the blame for the difficulties encountered during reform on political causes and advocate privatization in economic activities and liberalization in political affairs. These problems will inevitably and ultimately find expression in the party.

Chen Guangyi stressed: We must not lower our guard against the aforementioned phenomenon. We must maintain stability. Above all, we must maintain stability in ideology within the party and reach a common understanding, so that we may conduct propaganda among the masses, educate and lead them, define a clear orientation for them, boost their confidence, and march forward hand in hand to ensure overall stability in society. He said: For some time in the past, we have talked a great deal about difficulties and problems. It is necessary to do so to enhance people's awareness of the campaign to improve the economic environment and rectify economic order. However, this does not mean that the more we talk about difficulties and the more serious we look upon problems, the better. Least of all should we be allowed to fall back whenever we encounter difficulties and to complain whenever we see problems. This is not the attitude that a Communist Party member should have. Furthermore, we must wage resolute combat against any attempt or tendency in society to undermine and eliminate the party's leadership. This point should be stressed once again as the political discipline for party members.

Chen Guangyi pointed out: It is necessary for us to earnestly do a good job in educating party members and striving to build a contingent that has high political integrity and that can meet the tests of administration as well as reform and the open policy. At present, we must pay close attention to the realities of our campaign to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and strengthen reform in an all-around way and successfully conduct education among party members in the basic line of the party in a down-to-earth manner. This is the core of the building of ideology for the party. We must use persuasive facts and reasons to educate and guide party members to observe the situation and look upon reform with a dialectical method and a foresight for development, so that they may make a distinction between the mainstream and the tributary, grasp the essentials as well as the nonessentials, and correctly handle the relationship between personal gains and losses and the overall situation of reform. We must, first of all, arouse the enthusiasm of party members, make them have a clear understanding of the situation, define the meaning of reform to them, strengthen their confidence in reform, and make them better prepared in their minds for reform through education, to form a strong and powerful cohesive force among the people, make them unite together to overcome difficulties, and ensure overall stability.

Jiangsu Moves To Increase Coal Shipments
OW3003000689 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1015 GMT 24 Mar 89

[By correspondent (You Qimin) and reporter (Shen Litan); from the "Provincial News" program]

[Text] Jiangsu will expand trunk line transshipment of coal in the next 2 years to ensure the smooth flow of cargo between harbors and train stations. Coal has a large market in our province, but its supply has suffered from inadequate planning. Because of aging railway and harbor facilities and an inadequate cargo transport capacity, our province is facing great difficulties in transporting coal. Only 150,000 metric tons of coal—a 3-day supply—are kept in stock in various power plants in our province today. While increasing the capacity of existing trunk lines, the province will actively open new trunk lines, focusing on coal shipments in particular. In the next 2 years, the province will rely on a water-land transshipment system to meet increased coal consumption needs. It will make full use of the Great Canal and improve the cargo handling capacity of harbors. It will also open its northern water-land transshipment routes to alleviate the pressure on the existing transport system.

Jiangxi Leaders on Dissemination of Law
OW2903043989 Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO
in Chinese 14 Mar 89 p 1

[By JIANGXI RIBAO reporter Hu Yonggui]

[Text] The Jiangxi provincial party committee and the Jiangxi provincial people's government cosponsored a meeting in Nanchang from 11 to 12 March to examine

Jiangxi's experiences in disseminating laws during the last 4 years, to commend collectives and individuals having distinguished themselves in this area, and to study and plan this year's law dissemination projects. Wu Guanzheng, Liu Fangren, Jiang Zhuping, Wang Zhaorong, Lu Xiuzhen, Wang Taihua, Jin Liqiang, and other leading comrades attended the meeting and visited the attendees. Wu Guanzheng and Liu Fangren addressed the meeting.

It has been a full 4 years since Jiangxi started to disseminate laws. By the end of 1988, 16.38 million people, or 82 percent of the 20.4 million people for whom the dissemination of legal knowledge was intended (not including college, middle, and primary school students), had participated in the study of law. Some 12.95 million people, or 63 percent of the total number of people for whom the dissemination of legal knowledge was intended, had completed the study of 10 laws and 1 set of regulations. Moreover, 7.45 million college and middle and primary school students had been taught common legal knowledge and basic knowledge of the legal system.

Addressing the meeting, Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the Jiangxi provincial party committee and head of the leading group in charge of the dissemination of laws, pointed out: This year is the fifth and last year for disseminating laws among people throughout Jiangxi. The general requirements for this year are: Continue to heighten awareness of the importance of disseminating legal knowledge and, guided by the principles outlined by the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and in connection with the party's basic lines and its plan for educating the people about the current situation and work, actively serve the mission of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform in all fields; serve the work of developing social production and establishing a new order of socialist commodity production; and serve the objective of improving public order in a comprehensive manner, consolidating political stability and unity, and expediting the construction of a democratic and legal system in Jiangxi. We must continue to implement the resolution of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee meeting on accomplishing law dissemination projects within 5 years and earnestly propagate the "Resolution on Improving the Democratic Legal System, Safeguarding Stability and Unity, and Ensuring the Normal Progress of Reform and Development" adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee. We must proceed from actual needs, integrate learning with application, pay attention to achieving actual results, and accomplish the 5-year law dissemination projects qualitatively. The principal projects are: Basically completing law dissemination in the rural areas; sponsoring the routine study of legal knowledge in government organs, enterprises, and institutions and testing the results of their study; promoting the study of law among urban residents; intensifying legal education in schools; and helping all cities and counties to manage their affairs

according to the law step by step. The law dissemination projects for 1989 remain highly formidable and their accomplishment depends primarily on higher awareness and stronger leadership. This is basic experience gained from disseminating laws over the last 4 years.

During the closing session, Wu Guanzheng, deputy secretary of the Jiangxi provincial party committee and governor of Jiangxi, urged the attendees to "regard heightening people's legal consciousness and concept of the legal system as the basic requirement in law dissemination."

He said: The purpose of disseminating laws is to heighten the people's sense of the law so that they will act within the bounds of the law, and so that the legitimate rights and interests of the state, the collectives, and individuals will be protected and the work in all fields will be handled according to the law. Attention must be paid to two areas during the course of law dissemination: First, we must be aware of the different ideas of the people, and help them foster the democratic concept that all powers belong to the people, that they have rights as well as obligations to fulfill, that state affairs must be handled according to law, and that all people are equal before the law. We must especially help cadres heighten their sense of democracy and realize that they are "public servants" and must do their work according to the law. We must also help all citizens understand that, while they are the "masters" of the country, they must clearly distinguish their rights and obligations. Second, we must apply laws in actual situations. While studying laws, we should use them to resolve actual problems. All leading party and government organs and leading cadres must follow the principle that "the party must carry out its activities within the bounds of the Constitution and other laws," take the initiative to amend those regulations and rules which contradict our laws and those methods of work which have deviated from the law, firmly uphold the concept of "exercising authority according to the law," and do their work strictly according to the law.

Comrade Wu Guanzheng pointed out: As the restructuring of the economic system continues to develop, government departments at all levels must change their previous conduct of directly managing economic activities by means of administrative measures. They should now control and regulate economic activities indirectly by means of economic and legal measures. This being the case, we must study and use the law, and manage our work in all fields according to the law. Government work in all fields must proceed within the bounds of the law. To make sure that all their decisions are made legally, they must learn how to use legal measures to handle economic and administrative affairs. Government authorities must intensify democratic construction, voluntarily place their work under the people's democratic supervision, intensify the inspection of law enforcement, and make the work in this area regular and systematic. While the party proceeds to handle party affairs strictly, government authorities must also handle their work strictly. Their law dissemination must proceed simultaneously with education about clean government so as to

heighten the awareness of the vast number of party members and government functionaries to work honestly, make the party more appealing to the masses, and preserve the authority of the party and the government.

Jiangxi Governor Addresses Civil Affairs Meeting
*OW2903022089 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 89*

[Text] The 19th Jiangxi provincial civil affairs meeting was held in Nanchang on the morning of 14 March. The main tasks of the meeting were to implement Premier Li Peng's instructions and the guidelines of the ninth national civil affairs conference, sum up Jiangxi's achievements and experience in civil affairs in the last 5 years, and discuss plans and measures for the next 5 years. Governor Wu Guanzheng, Vice Governor Jiang Zhuping, and Political Commissar of the Jiangxi Military District Wang Guande attended the meeting. Wu Guanzheng addressed the meeting. In the past several years, Jiangxi Province has made gratifying achievements in civil affairs.

After affirming the achievements, Wu Guanzheng said: I want to describe civil affairs work in three words. First, it is important; second, it is difficult; and third, it needs improvement. Civil affairs work is important because, on the one hand, it concerns the interests of the people, while on the other hand it concerns the stability of society. I describe it as difficult, because it indeed is a very difficult part of government work. Currently, the old collective social security system in rural areas is becoming inadequate, while a new one has not yet been established. Moreover, natural and man-made calamities have made some problems even more conspicuous. They include the senic, citizen problem, the handicapped people's problem, and the problem of poverty among some people. The implementation of the contract and lease systems among enterprises has created new problems for the placement of veterans. Because of shortage of funds, we are unable to repair unsafe houses in some welfare facilities right away. With the development of the economy, the difficulties in civil affairs will be gradually overcome. Civil affairs work should be improved in two respects. One is that work reform must be deepened, and the other is that it is necessary to strengthen leadership over the work. We should adhere to a principle of walking on two legs. On the one hand, we should rely on the state and local governments at all levels to provide the support. On the other hand, we should develop social insurance and mobilize society to enhance social security. Currently, we should pay particular attention to the building of political power at the grass-roots level, the [words indistinct] problem, construction in old revolutionary base areas, and the work for handicapped people. Party committees and governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership over civil affairs work, unify their understanding, attach importance to it, regularly listen to briefings by civil affairs departments, and seriously help solve related problems.

Wang Guande, political commissar of the Jiangxi Military District, also spoke at the meeting. Shi Quanbao, director of the provincial civil affairs department, delivered a work report.

Jiangxi Private Economy 'Developing Rapidly'
*OW2903064589 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 89*

[Text] Jiangxi's private individual economy has been developing rapidly in the course of reform. A total of 170,000 persons were engaged in private economic activities in 1988, yielding 176 million yuan in taxes, a new high.

The structure of Jiangxi's individual private economy became more rational in 1988, with fewer individual entrepreneurs engaging in trade and circulation and more engaging in production. The development of industry as well as handicraft, communications, transportation, service, and repair industries is faster than that of commerce. In addition to this, the scale of their production and operations is gradually expanding.

Associations of individual workers at various levels across Jiangxi enthusiastically extended assistance to various levels of industrial and commercial administrations last year. They not only supported individual entrepreneurs, but also paid attention to intensifying spiritual civilization by sponsoring some 2,800 training classes in which individual entrepreneurs were taught about the rule of law and professional morality. Some 290,000 people attended the classes. A red banner campaign to develop civilized individual entrepreneurs, teams, and trade unions has been launched in various localities. This has greatly improved individual entrepreneurs' consciousness about lawful operations and discipline. As a result, reports on quality service and whole-hearted assistance are frequently heard. Among Jiangxi's individual entrepreneurs, 83,000 have taken the lead in donating 83,000 yuan to public welfare undertakings, while 15,000 have done some 2,000 good deeds for [words indistinct], lonely elderly men and women, and the people as a whole.

To date, some 8,700 people across Jiangxi have been appraised as advanced individual workers and 127 as model workers. In addition to this, 107 people have been appointed as leading members of the CYL, the Jiangxi Women's Federation, and other mass organizations.

Shandong Meeting on Honesty in Work Performance
*SK2903090589 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 89*

[Text] The Shandong provincial party committee held a conference on provincial organs' honesty in performance of official duty at the Nanjiao Guesthouse on the morning of 24 March. At the conference, the situation regarding the work of keeping party and government organs honest in performing official duties was introduced, and work tasks for the next step were arranged.

Ma Zhongcai, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference. Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech. He said: To ensure that the work of keeping provincial organs honest in performing official duties is thoroughly and effectively carried out on a long-term basis, the provincial party committee has put forward specific demands on this work to ensure its success. First, we should enhance understanding of the importance, necessity, and urgency of being clean, honest, and diligent in performing official duties; eliminate the erroneous ideas reflected in our lack of confidence, indifference to this work, and competition with one another; and take the initiative in remaining clean and honest. Second, we should conduct self-inspection in line with the actual situation; lay bare and investigate emphatically the problems about which cadres and ordinary people have the greatest complaints, such as power abuse for selfish gains, dereliction of duty, bribery, graft, giving parties and gifts, and lavish wining and dining; summarize them; and submit reports on them to the provincial party committee and the party committees of the organs under the provincial party committee and those under the provincial government. Conducting this work in a perfunctory manner will never be permitted. Advanced units and individuals discovered during the investigations should be greatly commended. Third, starting with the system of making work procedures and work results public and accepting supervision by the masses, we should conscientiously pay attention to establishment of necessary systems. At present, the exchange of power for money is the major manifestation of the corrupt acts of party and government personnel. The most effective way to solve this problem is to rely on the establishment of necessary systems. Therefore, to remain honest in performing official duties, we should regard the establishment of necessary systems as a very important issue and attend to it conscientiously. Fourth, we should strictly enforce party and administrative discipline and conscientiously investigate and handle breaches of discipline. When investigating and handling such cases, we should eliminate the web of unprincipled connections and resist the trend of intercession. All cases should be investigated thoroughly and handled sternly no matter at which level they occur or who is involved. Fifth, we should strengthen leadership to ensure the sound progress of the work of keeping party and government organs honest in performing official duties. Leading cadres at various levels should set strict demands on themselves and act as good examples for the masses to follow.

Attending the conference were principal responsible persons of the various departments, committees, offices, sections, and bureaus; secretaries of discipline inspection commissions, leaders of discipline inspection groups, and directors of the general offices of provincial organs; and principal responsible comrades of institutions of higher learning in Jinan, a total of more than 500 people.

Jiang Zemin Attends Shanghai Exhibition Opening
*OW3003000889 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO
in Chinese 20 Mar 89 p 1*

[Text] An exhibition of products of Shanghai's major industrial enterprises opened in the Exhibition Center yesterday. Some 2,000 people attended the opening

ceremony. They included leading comrades of the Shanghai municipal party committee, the municipal government, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the municipal CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] Committee Jiang Zemin, Huang Ju, Gu Chuanxun, Liu Zhenyuan, Zhang Dinghong, Chen Zhili and Wu Zengliang; responsible persons of all districts, counties, and bureaus; and personnel from Shanghai's economic, circles and scientific and technological circles.

Li Shouren, vice minister of the Machine-Building and Electronics Industry, also attended the opening ceremony. Vice Mayor Gu Chuanxun spoke at the ceremony. He said: This is the first such exhibition in Shanghai. Shanghai has a good industrial foundation and a certain superiority in many products and technologies. However, it could lose that superiority soon if it merely relies on its old assets. He expressed the hope that comparing those Shanghai products on display at the exhibition with advanced products at home and abroad will produce a great impact on Shanghai's industries. Jiang Zemin cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

Jiang Zemin Speaks at Shanghai Cadres Meeting
*OW2903044089 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 22 Mar 89*

[Text] Jiang Zemin, secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, delivered a speech at a meeting attended by responsible party cadres in Shanghai which ended yesterday. He said: All party members should be mobilized to work hard for strengthening party-building in Shanghai.

Comrade Jiang Zemin said: In the course of reform and opening to the outside world, party committees at various levels must attach great importance to the work of party-building. We must adhere to the principle of placing high demands on our party members, maintain a strong party spirit, and have firm confidence in socialism.

Comrade Jiang Zemin emphatically pointed out: We must effectively strengthen party-building and improve the quality of party members at the grass-roots level. He said: Whether party organizations at the grass-roots level are strong and powerful or weak and lax in discipline will have a direct bearing on the vitality of the party. He pointed out: In improving party-building at the grass-roots level, it is necessary to do a good job in carrying out democratic evaluation and in handling those party members who are deemed unqualified through democratic evaluation. We should improve the building of party branches, general party branches, and party committees at the grass-roots level by placing high demands on them. We should also do a good job in maintaining and improving the quality of party cadres and seriously sum up and actively probe new experiences in developing the supervisory role of party organizations at the grass-roots level under the new situation.

On the question of grasping the work of keeping a clean government, Jiang Zemin said: Leading cadres at various levels must take lead in being honest in performing official duties and make sure that their relatives, children, and subordinates are also honest.

Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: Party committees at various levels must strengthen their leadership over discipline inspection and support discipline inspection organizations' supervision and examination. They should support discipline inspection organizations' investigation of cases of wrongdoing. Concerning major and serious cases of wrongdoing, they must concentrate their efforts and adopt effective measures to handle them in a prompt manner.

Jiang Zemin Speaks at Jiaotong University
OW2903022389 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
1000 GMT 24 Mar 89

[Excerpts] Jiang Zemin, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, who has often delivered work reports since he became a government official, delivered an academic report on energy development trends and energy-saving measures at Jiaotong University today. He delivered the report in the capacity of a scholar. This was his first academic report since he was invited to be a professor of the university.

Jiang Zemin graduated from the Department of Electrical Machinery of Jiaotong University in 1947. As a senior engineer, he is very good at [words indistinct], the design of medium and small electrical machines, mechanical engineering designs, and the administration of the electronics industry. Although appointed Shanghai mayor and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, he likes to study energy [words indistinct] in off-duty hours. [passage omitted]

In his academic report, Jiang Zemin said: It is impossible to solve the contradictory and strained relations between energy supply and demand in China, given its current energy development and characteristics and its national might, in a short time. China's current energy consumption is about (?three) times that of France, and about (?1.64) times that of India. If we can reach the [words indistinct] level, we can double our GNP.

Shanghai Secretary Addresses Party Meeting
OW2903043189 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
1000 GMT 25 Mar 89

[Text] Jiang Zemin, secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, delivered a speech at the municipal meeting on party history today. He said: Doing a good job in compiling party history and making use of the spiritual wealth of the party will have a very important bearing on further carrying forward the party's honorable tradition, doing a job in party-building, promoting reform and economic construction, and improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order.

Jiang Zemin emphatically pointed out: The numerous honorable traditions in the history of the party are very important political advantages of our party. We can draw a lot of historical lessons and obtain spiritual power from those traditions.

He pointed out: Shanghai is the place where the Chinese communist movement started. It is the birthplace of the Communist Party of China. The work of compiling party history in Shanghai is an honorable and arduous job.

Jiang Zemin asked party organizations throughout the municipality to attach importance to and strengthen leadership over the work of compiling party history.

Wu Bangguo, deputy secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, also attended the meeting.

Li Zemin Addresses Zhejiang Work Conference
OW2903063989 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Mar 89

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held a conference on political and legal work from 18 to 22 March. Attending the conference were more than 300 responsible cadres from the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, the Zhejiang Provincial Advisory Commission, the Zhejiang provincial government, the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Zhejiang Provincial Military District, and various cities, prefectures, counties, and districts, as well as relevant departments at the provincial level.

Comrade Li Zemin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, attended and addressed the conference, which was presided over by Comrade Xia Zhonglie, Standing Committee member of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and head of the leading group for political and legal affairs under the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee.

Attendees to the conference seriously reviewed political and legal work carried out throughout Zhejiang in 1988, as well as summed up and exchanged their experiences. Having analyzed and considered current public security, they worked out an overall plan for this year's political and legal work.

In his speech, Li Zemin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, fully approved the achievements resulting from political and legal work. He said: Workers on Zhejiang's political and legal front have dealt a severe blow to serious criminal and economic offenses, thus maintaining basic social order as well as promoting and safeguarding the efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and carry out reform in a comprehensive manner. He stressed: We cannot do without improving the environment, rectifying the economic order, and implementing reform in a comprehensive manner in our efforts to carry out political and legal work as well as to maintain

stability, unity, and public order. We must pay attention to domestic and foreign political tendencies. Therefore, we must not waver in our persistence in the four cardinal principles. We must pour more, not less, efforts into political and legal work.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Zemin stressed: We must regard the maintenance of public security as strategically important in this year's political and legal work. Party committees and government at various levels must pay as close attention to the maintenance of public security as to family planning, [words indistinct], and economic development. They should take pains to realize the goal so that Zhejiang will have better public security this year than last year.

Zhejiang Initial Results in Improving Economy
OW2903064189 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Mar 89

[Text] Zhejiang Province has achieved initial good results in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. During January and February, the scale of fixed assets investments by state enterprises was curtailed. The total investments during the 2 months was reduced by 14.7 percent as compared with the same period last year. Fast industrial production has started to slow down. During January and February, the total value of industrial output of enterprises at the township level and above was 10.75 billion yuan, an increase of 10.4 percent compared with the same period last year. The growth was slower than in previous years. The urban and rural residents' purchase of commodities has also slowed. The residents' savings deposits in banks have increased. At the end of February, the total balance in banks increased by 840 million yuan compared with the amount early this year.

The rapid rise of commodity prices is under control. This shows that efforts to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order have played a positive role.

However, departments concerned hold that we must not overestimate our achievements and that we must further implement the work of curtailing the scale of fixed assets investments. In addition, we must also further control consumption funds. For instance, in January and February, the bonuses for staff members and workers in various state enterprises increased by 44.3 percent over the same period last year. In order to make the rate of price increases significantly lower than last year, we must still do arduous work.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Governor Speaks on 'Revamping' Economy
OW3003093889 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—Guangdong Province is not an exception in the country's drive to improve the economic environment and straighten out the economic order, the provincial Governor Ye Xuanning said here today.

Speaking at a press conference sponsored by the Second Session of the National People's Congress this afternoon, Ye said his province is well aware of the pressing need to cut back on capital construction projects, slow down the overheated industrial growth and put an end to the disorder in market.

As a result of the economic revamping, he said, his province has already cut back on one-sixth of its capital construction projects.

"However," the governor said, "our province will still enjoy the flexible and preferential policies provided by the state in reform and opening to the outside world."

With all the favorable policies, Ye said, his province has made considerable progress in economic development with its own financial resources.

For instance, the governor said, the province has financed the building of a power grid with a total generating capacity of six million kw and the construction of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen double-track railway.

In response to a question raised by a reporter from the United States "TIME" magazine, Ye said his province has enjoyed good relations with its neighboring provinces, including Hunan as mentioned by the "TIME" reporter.

"Our economic and trade exchanges with other provinces are mutually beneficial," he added.

25 Percent Price Rise Predicted for Guangdong
HK3003022389 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1005 GMT 28 Mar 89

[("25 Percent Price Rise Predicted for Guangdong"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 28 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Officials in Guangdong Province have recently stressed repeatedly that price rises in Guangdong this year must be controlled in order to keep them markedly lower than those of last year, but some experts predict that due to factors such as the weak staying power of effective supply and confusion in circulation, price rises in Guangdong will exceed 25 percent this year.

In Guangdong last year the total social retail sales value increased by 30.2 percent over the previous year. According to an analysis, last year's price rises will result in a 15 percent price rise this year. The purchasing prices for oil and foodstuffs have been raised this year throughout the country, and the prices for Guangdong's farm produce and sideline products imported from other provinces will be raised accordingly. At present, Guangdong has come to basically rely on the market mechanism in regulating prices, and nearly 80 percent of

commodities are regulated by the market mechanism. Therefore it has become very difficult to control prices by means of administrative measures.

In addition, the phenomenon of insufficient effective supply has appeared in the Guangdong market; the shortages include various kinds of farm produce and sideline products, energy, raw materials, and even the most necessary commodities. In the tight financial situation, production materials cannot be procured easily, and the guaranteed basis of effective supply is weakened.

It should not be ignored that, at present, there are too many links in commodity circulation, that the disorder in circulation has caused confusion, and that these will foster further price rises. According to statistics, there are 6,200 companies in Guangzhou, of which more than 3,300 are of a trading nature. Many companies use loopholes in the "double-track system" to buy cheap and sell dear the commodities and materials in urgent demand, thus fostering price rises.

According to information, the price index in January and February this year increased 3 percent and 3.9 percent respectively compared with the previous month. The trend of the price index is not optimistic, and therefore experts believe that if price rises can be controlled to the extent that they do not exceed 25 percent this year, it will be a great achievement.

Shenzhen Mayor on Expansion of Legislative Power
HK2903042589 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0844 GMT 27 Mar 89

[“Li Hao on Expansion of Shenzhen’s Legislative Power”—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—“Authorizing the Shenzhen City People’s Congress and its Standing Committee to work out laws and regulations for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone will enable this city to establish before other areas a new order of the commodity economy in accordance with international practice and to seek experiences for establishing such a new order throughout the entire country.” Li Hao, mayor of Shenzhen, said this when interviewed by our reporters.

An item on the agenda of the Second Session of the Seventh NPC is to listen to a proposal on authorizing the Shenzhen City People’s Congress and its Standing Committee to work out laws and regulations for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. Li Hao told the reporters that Premier Li Peng has submitted the proposal to the Presidium and it will be discussed by the delegates and put to a vote in the next few days.

Li Hao said the proposal is a “great event” to Shenzhen. Once it is adopted, Shenzhen will become the first city in China to be granted provincial-level legislative power. Moreover, according to the proposal, Shenzhen may

work out its own laws and regulations in accordance with the “basic principles” of the Constitution and other laws. Thus, the legislative power of this city will be more relaxed and flexible than the legislative power at the provincial level.

Li Hao said that the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has already worked out 23 laws and regulations in the past 8 years through the Guangdong Provincial People’s Congress Standing Committee, and the city government too, has promulgated more than 200 administrative regulations. However, as the former have to be implemented through the provincial People’s Congress, people have to go through many complicated formalities and spend a lot of time when implementing them. The results are usually not very good. On the other hand, the latter do not have the binding force of laws. This is indeed a great defect in Shenzhen’s legal construction.

When talking about the city’s legislation plan after the proposal is adopted, Li Hao revealed that the city’s People’s Congress, which has been brewing for several years, will be elected within this year. At the same time, about 100 major laws and regulations will be formulated in the next 2 years, and continuous efforts will be made in the next 4 or 5 years to work out several hundred annexes and detailed rules and regulations for implementation, so that a systematic legal structure can be established as soon as possible to serve the socialist commodity economy. At present, the drafting of 15 major laws and regulations, including the “regulations for the administrative supervisory bureau of Shenzhen,” “housing regulations of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone,” “regulations on bankruptcy,” “company regulations,” “regulations on commodity trading,” “securities regulations,” “investment protection regulations,” and “social and labor insurance regulations,” has already been completed.

Li Hao said that in legislation, Shenzhen will draw on the experiences of Hong Kong and foreign countries systematically and in an all-around way and use their laws for reference. Apart from economic laws, their laws concerning structure, patterns, and administration will also be taken for reference. With regard to legislative personnel, the city’s legislation bureau has the nation’s strongest city-level lineup of professional staff. More than 20 people in the bureau are specialized in legislation research work.

Finally Li Hao explained that the expansion of Shenzhen’s legislation power does not mean “one country, three systems.” Although Shenzhen will use some laws of Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore for reference, it does not copy them mechanically. The nature of Shenzhen will not change. It will continue to develop the socialist commodity economy. If there will be certain resemblances between Shenzhen and Hong Kong in the future, they will be a result of absorbing Hong Kong’s experiences in modern management and a result of establishing a new economic

structure working in accordance with international practices. This is also what Chairman Deng Xiaoping meant when he said that it is necessary to "build several Hong Kongs in the interior of our country."

Henan Holds Forum on Work on Intellectuals
*HK3003061789 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Mar 89*

[Text] Our province has a total of 700,000 intellectuals. How to do the work regarding them well and give full play to their role is a matter of prime importance to the building of the two civilizations and the vigorous economic development of our province.

The provincial party committee Organization Department held a forum in Nanyang from 21 to 24 March, looking into the major issues.

At the end of 1986 our province had generally completed the work of implementing the policies of the party on intellectuals and on addressing some problems left over by history. Since then, party committees and organization departments at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels have all set up leading groups and offices for work on intellectuals. In the past year or more these organizations have been actively looking for new ways of doing work regarding intellectuals in the new historical period. Nanyang Prefecture has created a microclimate and a macroscopic environment for intellectuals to encourage them to devote themselves to the great battlefield of rejuvenating Nanyang through science and technology. Xihua County shows loving care for intellectuals by keeping the general goal in sight and taking the daily tasks in hand. The forum affirmed these valuable exploratory experiences and measures and discussed five aspects concerning this year's tasks as regards intellectuals: 1) It is necessary to raise the level of consciousness in paying attention to work on intellectuals; 2) continuous efforts must be made to promote outstanding experts and talented people and to provide the best services for them; 3) investigation and study must be strengthened to look into new ways of doing work concerning intellectuals well; 4) importance must be attached to the work of appointing and managing deputy magistrates in charge of science and technology in poor counties; and 5) it is necessary to consolidate functional departments.

Henan Meeting Urges Improved Production Safety
*HK3003101089 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Mar 89*

[Excerpt] Last night the provincial people's government held an urgent provincial phone conference on the current harsh situation in production safety in our province.

Vice Governor Liu Yuan pointed out at the meeting: So far this year, 12 serious accidents have taken place throughout the province, causing a death toll of 66 people and a loss of nearly 10 million yuan. The figure is 19 times that of the same period last year. These serious accidents resulted

from violation of rules and regulations for safety in production and violation of labor discipline. He added: There are two problems which call for immediate attention in production safety. 1) The tendency of looking down on production safety is very serious among some leaders and departments. 2) More than a few areas and departments are slack in their work relating to production safety, going through the motions in safety inspection and not adopting effective measures to remove hidden causes of serious accidents. [passage omitted]

Hubei Secretary Discusses Rural Reform
*HK3003092789 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Excerpts] From 19 to 24 March the provincial party committee held a provincial conference on surveys and studies on rural reform experimental areas. Present at the conference were responsible comrades of leading groups in charge of reform experiments from all the prefectures, cities, and autonomous prefectures involved in various rural reform pilot projects, and responsible comrades of related organs directly under the provincial authorities. The conference was lively; participants exchanged views and experiences about the rural reform experiment, and discussed the ways to explore further reform. Participants in the conference also toured Jingshan County to have a look at some ecological agricultural development projects. Provincial party committee Secretary Guan Guangfu attended the conference from the opening session through to the end; he participated in animated discussion, and delivered a concluding speech. Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu presided over and addressed the conference. Provincial Advisory Commission Chairman Chen Ming and Hubei provincial Vice Governor Zhang Huainian also spoke at the conference.

Comrade Guan Guangfu's speech touched on four issues; a brief account of his remarks follows:

1. The reform over the past 10 years deserves a positive appraisal and the principle of reform and opening up must be upheld. [passage omitted] In the wake of the further development of the reform, contradictions resulting from the readjustment of the interests of various sectors have become increasingly complicated, conflicts arising from the switch from the old structure to the new one have become increasingly acute, and, in addition, inflation as a consequence of the overheated economy has made the effort to deepen rural reform much more difficult. In view of these new circumstances, the provincial party committee decided last September to set aside a few more areas to launch some additional experimental projects, while continuing to pay attention to the existing nine counties and cities currently conducting pilot projects in comprehensive reform. After 6 months of effort, initial success has been achieved in some places. Facts have shown that the decision by the provincial party committee was correct. Now, in face of difficulties,

some comrades are frustrated and depressed. Such negative mentality should be brought to our attention. We must never get lost in reform just because of temporary setbacks. The correct attitude is to face the difficulties squarely, brace ourselves, do our best to overcome the difficulties, and take the initiative in doing a good job. [passage omitted]

2. In deepening rural reform, we must aim at the improvement of the economic returns and strive to establish an economic operational mechanism full of vitality. Our purpose in deepening rural reform is to raise the overall efficiency of agriculture. To achieve this goal we will have to establish an operational mechanism full of vitality for the rural commodity economy, so that agricultural production and the whole rural economy will automatically operate according to the economic and natural laws, and a benign circle will develop. This will involve some problems within the agricultural sector as well as some external factors such as macroeconomic regulation. We must place our focal point on the former and activate the internal operational mechanisms, such as the mechanism relating to the reasonable flow and efficient utilization of the labor force, the mechanism that may raise the output-to-input ratio of land, the mechanism favorable to technological progress, and the investment risk mechanism. In the course of the development of these mechanisms, it is necessary to do a good job in the following aspects: 1) It is necessary to continue to optimize the rural production structure, with the focus placed on readjustment of the relations between the four economic sectors, namely, farming with grain and cotton growing as the key link, the diversified economy, township and town enterprises, and the courtyard economy. In the process of readjustment of the production structure, it is necessary to give full play to Hubei province's favorable conditions in grain and cotton farming and to ensure a steady growth in these two lines of farming. [passage omitted] 2) It is necessary to develop diversified economic entities on a household basis. The contract system on a household basis, which is in keeping with the level of agricultural development in most parts of the province, should be kept unchanged for a long period in the future. [passage omitted]

3) It is necessary to cautiously develop a land system. To be sure, the reform does not mean introducing a private land ownership program. But it is necessary to respect peasant households' right to use and manage their plots of land during the term of contract, to prevent any short-term behavior due to a sense of uncertainty on the part of peasants, and to introduce a competition mechanism into the contracted land management system. [passage omitted] 4) It is necessary to improve the circulation system for farm products. The reform in this aspect is at a transitional stage and is encountering many difficulties at the moment. We cannot be too anxious for success, but the situation will be worse if we do not launch a reform. We must do our best to reach an equilibrium point that signifies a good balance of interests between all sectors, and we must develop a new

mechanism and a new market system. For those agricultural and sideline products that are completely free of trade restrictions, open markets and specialized markets should be further developed. For the grain trade, apart from the price-control portion (denoting the portion covered by purchase contracts) and the negotiated-price portion as the main trade channels, one should also allow for a third form which is beneficial to both parties to the transaction. Peasants should be allowed to sell their grain at floating prices after fulfilling the purchase contracts. [passage omitted]

3. It is necessary to popularize the experience that some typical cases have offered and to explore a wide variety of economic development modes which integrate reform and development. The in-depth development of reform must go along with the accelerated development of agriculture. While invigorating the economic operational mechanism, we must also develop some economic development methods accordingly with a view to ensuring less input, higher output, and better economic results. As far as this is concerned, some typical cases with their own special features have emerged in this province. The first case is the development of ecological agriculture based on favorable local resource conditions. [passage omitted] The second case is characterized by the integration of agriculture and industry and of urban and rural areas, which will lead to an integrated economic mechanism. [passage omitted] The third case is the application of scientific and technological results to the exploration of resources which helps to turn the local potential in resources into a favorable condition in commodity production. [passage omitted] The fourth case is the development of high-yield, high-return farming methods. [passage omitted]

4. Principal party and government responsible comrades should plunge into the reform experiment and strengthen leadership over the process. The rural reform experiment is a pioneering task that involves vertical and lateral working relations and the readjustment of the interests of various sectors. As this task is very difficult and complicated, our principal party and government responsible comrades must work together in a well coordinated way and must exercise direct leadership. [passage omitted] When conducting the reform experiment, one must adhere to the objective economic and natural laws, hold to the correct orientation of the reform, and thus ensure that the reform will develop along the right track. [passage omitted]

Hunan Meets on Work Regarding Intellectuals
*HK3003105689 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Text] How to carry out work regarding intellectuals in the new historical period?

When speaking at a provincial conference on work regarding intellectuals a few days ago, Sun Wensheng, provincial party committee deputy secretary and head of

the provincial party committee's Organization Department, pointed out: Party work regarding intellectuals in the new historical period must be carried out in light of the party's basic line, guiding them to uphold the four fundamental principles, keep to reform and opening up, prudently promote economic improvement and rectification, and deepen the reforms and work for economic construction.

Comrade Sun Wensheng also noted: Now many departments are in charge of work regarding intellectuals. They must be well coordinated and the enthusiasm of several departments is better than that of only one. However, organization departments of party committees at different levels must assume full responsibility. At present one of the important aspects in work regarding intellectuals is to improve and strengthen ideological and political work to cheer them up and strengthen their confidence.

(Lu Pangxin), deputy head of the provincial party committee Organization Department, also spoke at the meeting.

Southwest Region

Sichuan Governor Invites Foreign Businessmen *OW3003075089 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 30 Mar 89*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—Governor of China's most populous province of Sichuan has invited foreigners to hold shares of, buy over, lease or contract the operation of small businesses in his province.

Sichuan, southwest China, has opened its business property right market to foreigners as a new field of cooperation with foreign businessmen, said Governor Zhang Haoruo in an interview with XINHUA today.

Zhang, who is attending the ongoing session of the National People's Congress here, promised to meet foreign businessmen's needs with regard to funds, energy resources, raw materials and communications facilities, in addition to preferential treatment in investment.

Zhang particularly welcomed foreign businessmen to invest in agriculture, energy, telecommunications, transport and raw materials industries, which he described as the province's "key sectors for using foreign funds."

The governor also encouraged foreign businessmen to make full use of the existing facilities and technical force of their Chinese partners, since this will make up for the shortage of funds on the Chinese side and help shorten investment cycle and bring about quick economic results.

The 100 or so enterprises involving foreign investment are "doing fine," with their foreign exchange well balanced, according to Zhang. Over 500 items of technical equipment have been introduced since 1980.

Sichuan has been taking painful efforts to improve its investment environment, he said.

Zhang cited major projects under construction as a water diversion work, upgrading of the Chengtu-Chongqing Highway, China's largest hydro-power plant, and a program-controlled telephone system across the province, where he said there are abundant resources of water, electricity, natural gas, iron ore and nonferrous metals.

Sichuan 1988 Economic Statistics Released

*HK3003015989 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Text] On 29 March the provincial statistics bureau released its communique on the province's economic and social development in 1988. The communique said that last year Sichuan's economy recorded sustained growth, since the province regarded economic construction as the core and put reform in command of the overall scene. External economic exchanges expanded, while new progress was achieved in social undertakings such as education, science and technology, culture, and public health. The work of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order has yielded some results.

The province's gross domestic product for the year was 89.5 billion yuan, a rise of 11 percent compared with 1987. National income was 77.1 billion yuan, a rise of 10.8 percent. Industrial and agricultural output value was 143.2 billion yuan, a rise of 14.3 percent and exceeding the year's planned growth.

The communique said: The province achieved initial results in reducing the scale of investment. Transport, posts, and telecommunications continued to develop, and the urban and rural markets flourished. Investment in fixed assets in units under whole-people ownership was 14.68 billion yuan, a rise of 14.2 percent compared with 1987, which was lower than the 22.2 percent rise recorded in that year. Freight and passenger transport turn-around respectively increased by 5.5 percent and 6.7 percent. Total retail sales volume was up by 28.4 percent.

The communique said: On the basis of developing production, urban and rural incomes continued to rise. Disposable income per capita among urban residents was 1,037 yuan, a rise of 167 yuan—19.3 percent—over 1987. Average net peasant income was 449 yuan, an increase of 79.4 yuan, or 21.5 percent. Residents' savings deposits at the end of the year totaled 19.55 billion yuan, a rise of 16.7 percent.

While affirming the achievements, the communique explicitly pointed out the main problems, such as: Total demand outstrips total supply; prices have risen too much and there is notable inflation; there is confusion in economic order, especially in the circulation field; output of major agricultural products declined; there are

serious shortages of energy and capital; and communications and transport remain very strained. These problems need to be seriously resolved in the course of improvement, rectification, and reform.

Lhasa Mayor Views Progress, Problems in Tibet
*OW2803162589 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Mar 89*

[Text] Station reporter (Wang Fei) interviewed Lhasa Mayor Luoga at the Tibet delegation quarter of the National People's Congress [NPC].

NPC deputy Luoga said to this station reporter: It is the deep conviction of our Lhasa people that a stable and united situation will help Lhasa develop; without a stable and united situation, Lhasa will probably go backward. Looking back at history, he said: Since the democratic reform carried out in Lhasa, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and under the care of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the total output value of Lhasa's industries and agriculture has reached 105.85 million yuan, more than three times the figure in 1952. In the past several years, Lhasa has given priority to developing agriculture and animal husbandry, moving from a closed economy to an open economy, from a supply economy to an operation economy, and from a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient small farmer economy to a commodity economy. Livestock was given back to herdsmen and private ownership and livestock breeding is promoted; the long-term practice of independent breeding is promised. Farmland has also been given back to peasants and the long-term practice of independent farming is also promised. These measures have encouraged the initiative of peasants and herdsmen. At the same time, Lhasa industry has seen a big development. Prior to the liberation of Tibet, Lhasa only had a small handicraft industry. After democratic reform, Lhasa's industry has developed from nothing and evolved into an industrial establishment of considerable scale with regional characteristics.

Mayor Luoga also talked with this reporter about some political, economic, and social problems that exist in Lhasa. When discussing these problems, he showed a deep sense of responsibility. He held that Lhasa, like other Chinese regions, needs to strictly control the blind influx of the rural labor force into urban areas. Lhasa is not a big city; but it is the focus of the world. Lhasa currently has a population of 140,000; it has a floating population reaching more than 100,000, which not only brings certain pressure to citizens of Lhasa and to Lhasa itself, but creates some social and ethnic problems.

Mayor Luoga held that as a representative of the people and as the mayor of Lhasa, he must not use objective reasons to cover up mistakes in work. He said he would do his best, overcome difficulties in a down-to-earth manner, and fulfill tasks entrusted to him by the party and the people of Lhasa.

Tibet Democratic Reform Anniversary Celebrated
*HK3003024189 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 0100 GMT 29 Mar 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 March, some 50 veteran comrades who took part in democratic reforms in Tibet and who have made outstanding contributions to the revolution and to the construction of Tibet, with feelings of immeasurable joy, gathered under one roof and held discussions with regional party and government leading comrades to mark the 30th anniversary of democratic reforms in Tibet.

All participants had their say at the discussion. They looked back on dramatic changes that have taken place in Tibet's socialist cause and in the progress of the nationalities under the leadership of the CPC in the 30 years since democratic reforms started in Tibet. Representatives of veteran comrades (Yang Jiqing) and (Bai Ruo) took the floor at the discussion. With their personal experience over the past 30 years, they gave a briefing on the deeds of strengthening nationality solidarity and Army-people unity, and on working hard to serve the Tibetan people wholeheartedly in revolutionary struggle. They pointed out that a handful of separatists intend to make Tibet independent, but that this is just like an egg hitting a rock. They also said: Political power in Tibet will never be changed, and it warmed our hearts to hear the State Council's resolute decision on imposing a curfew in Lhasa. These veteran comrades expressed the determination to stand in the forefront of the struggle against separatism, to carry on glorious traditions, and to educate the younger generation to fight all their lives to safeguard nationality solidarity and the unity of the motherland.

At the discussion, regional party committee Deputy Secretary Basang spoke in the name of the regional party committee and people's government. He noted: The great victory in democratic reforms completely abolished the feudal serf system, and millions of emancipated serfs stood up and became masters of their fate. This was an unprecedented great event in the history of Tibet. On behalf of the regional party committee and people's government, Comrade Basang extended best regards to the veteran comrades. He said: Our cadres at various levels and our veteran comrades must continue to develop glorious traditions and a fine work style and make greater contributions in building a united, prosperous new Tibet with advanced culture.

Regional party committee Secretary Hu Jintao also delivered a speech at the meeting. He pointed out: All your remarks tell us the truth that democratic reforms and abolition of the serf system are the only way to enable Tibet to develop peacefully. No matter how wild a handful of separatists run, Tibet is progressing in line with its irresistible law. Only when Tibet resolutely safeguards the unity of the motherland and unswervingly follows the socialist road under the leadership of the CPC can all our nationalities in Tibet take the broad

road of solidarity, prosperity, and civilization. Hu Jintao hoped that veteran comrades, as good advisers, would support and give assistance to the work of party committees and governments at various levels, work hard to unite the people around the party, and make new contributions to safeguarding the unity of the motherland and promoting Tibet's economy and culture.

'Key Role' of Tibetan Technical Personnel Viewed
*OW2903013589 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 22 Mar 89 p 2*

[By reporters Yu Changan (0151 7022 1344) and Han Xiuqi (7281 4423 3825)]

[Text] Lhasa, 21 Mar—The 15,000-plus Tibetan scientists and technicians trained since the peaceful liberation of Tibet—and particularly since the implementation of reform for democratization in 1959—have become key contingents in the building of the two civilizations in Tibet.

These technical personnel account for more than one-half of the total number of professional technical cadres in the entire region. In the past only a very few qualified personnel specialized in the Tibetan language and medical science could be found in lamaseries and the higher levels of local governments in Tibet. However, according to the latest statistics, Tibetan and other minority nationality scientific and technological personnel can be found in 25 professional technical fields throughout the region. Among these, 2,262 have earned the intermediate-rank job title of professional technician and 224 the senior job title. In addition, some Tibetan scholars have become leaders in some branches of learning, thus forming an academic cadre. A large number of scientific and technological personnel of Tibetan nationality are playing a leading role in the forefront of scientific research, education, and industrial and agricultural production.

Before the implementation of reform for democratization, every year the party and people's government selected and sent one group after another of children of liberated peasants and herdsmen to inland middle schools, universities, and colleges in the motherland, thereby laying the foundation for this contingent of scientific and technological personnel of Tibetan nationality. After the reform for democratization came into effect, the party and government began to pay attention to developing basic education and raising the scientific and cultural levels of the Tibetan nationality as a whole, and endeavored to train one group after another of Tibetan youths into professional technical personnel and laborers who have cultural and scientific knowledge. They moved to combine the operation of primary and middle schools and universities and colleges in Tibet with setting up classes for Tibetan students in middle schools and universities and colleges in the hinterland.

In recent years more than 1,400 Tibetan youths graduated every year from universities, colleges, and technical secondary schools in the hinterland and Tibet to dedicate themselves to the construction of new Tibet.

In order to maintain their knowledge, every year the party and government have to spend large amounts of funds to send groups of scientific and technological personnel of Tibetan nationality to attend seminars offered by scientific research institutions in related branches of learning and universities and colleges for advanced studies in the hinterland. Last year the autonomous region drew up a regulation stipulating that those professional technical cadres of Tibetan nationality with a job title of the intermediate rank or above must spend at least 20 days in advanced study in the hinterland every year. Furthermore, leading party and government bodies at all levels in Tibet offer preferential treatment and special care for their wages and income, housing, and job opportunities for their dependents and children and promote those among them who show outstanding performance to leadership positions.

According to the latest statistics, 1,726 scientific and technological personnel of Tibetan nationality have been promoted to become leading cadres with full responsibilities in the autonomous region.

Tibetan Farmers Benefit From Self-Built Roads
*OW3003004289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0232 GMT 28 Mar 89*

[Text] Lhasa, March 28 (XINHUA)—March 9 has become a special day, set aside for Bianxiong village farmers of Xigaze City to build highways or repair bridges.

The 480-household village in the Tibet Autonomous Region was originally very poor, and relied heavily on state support.

Since 1980, when rural reform was introduced in the village, farmers' lives have been improved and the village has now become an important grain producer.

As the economy developed, people from the village increasingly became involved in transportation, construction and industry.

But the tortuous village roads hampered the realization of their dreams, so they decided to build their own highways and set March 9 as a special day to voluntarily do highway construction work.

The new highways have improved road conditions for their 230 trucks and tractors and their average annual income has increased from 268 yuan in 1979 to 560 yuan last year thanks to their roadbuilding efforts.

Yunnan Governor on Coastal Region Cooperation
HK2903022489 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
29 Mar 89 p 1

[By staff reporter Chang Hong]

[Text] The government of southwestern China's Yunnan Province has stepped up efforts to co-operate with the developed coastal regions to promote its own underdeveloped economy as well as the country's export drive.

According to Governor He Zhiqiang, Yunnan is trying to develop its abundant natural resources with the help of funds and technology from the coastal provinces.

In an interview with CHINA DAILY, the governor said that two major projects, a large-scale hydro-power station and a railway, are well underway.

He said Yunnan's government, the government of Guangdong Province and the Ministry of Energy signed a contract last year to build a hydro-power station with a generating capacity of 3 million kilowatts of electricity in the middle reaches of the Lancang River, which runs through Yunnan, and a thermal power plant in Qujing in the east.

The province's exploitable water resources total 71 million kilowatts. However, so far only 1 million kilowatts have been tapped.

The first phase of the project has been started. He said. Once it's completed, at an estimated cost of 4 billion to 5 billion yuan, electricity can be transmitted to energy-short Guangdong and other parts of the coastal regions.

The construction of the transmission network, in turn, will promote the development of the areas involved, said He.

"Economic links between Yunnan and the southeastern coastal regions needs to be promoted to form a new kind of relationship," the governor said.

He explained that his province can serve as a base of energy and raw materials to supply the economically developed coastal provinces.

Yunnan has estimated reserves of 348 million tons of non-ferrous metals and the largest deposits of lead and zinc in the country. Its non-metallic minerals reserves are also among the richest in China.

According to He, the second project—the construction of a railway linking Nanning, the capital of the neighbouring Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous region, and Kunming, the provincial capital of Yunnan—was also started this year with an investment of 600 million yuan for the provincial government and the remaining 900 million from the State.

The lack of transportation in the mountainous province has held back its economic development and impeded the exploitation of its resources.

North Region

Advanced Technology Helps Beijing Farmers
HK3003020089 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
30 Mar 89 p 3

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Farmers around the capital city of Beijing are now producing more vitally needed grain with less water with the help of advanced technology.

Their achievement has also helped ease the situation arising from the city's shrinking water resources, an ever-increasing problem.

"We used to produce half a kilogram of grain with one cubic metre of water. But now with the new technology the same amount of water can help produce over 1.5 kilograms of grain on average," said Li Yongshang, an official with the Beijing Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau.

Several days ago, all districts and counties on the city's outskirts took part in the rural area water saving "Great Yu Cup" competition organized by the bureau. The winner was Shunyi County with an outstanding 2.5 kilograms of grain yield at the cost of only one cubic metre of water.

Li said that all this was the result of an irrigation drive begun in 1975. Since then, more than 6,500 kilometres of irrigation ditches and 1,500 kilometres of water conduits have been built. In 1977 Beijing only had 1,575 kilometres of ditches and 530 kilometres of pipes. In addition, more than 23,000 hectares of irrigated farmland has been installed with sprayers compared with only 266 hectares in 1977.

About 2.14 billion tons of water were used in the city outskirt areas last year, nearly 1 billion less than in 1980.

"If we invest one yuan now on the water conservation projects, surely one ton of water can be saved and half a kilogram more of grain yielded," Li said.

He pointed out that more advanced planting technology, use of fertilizers, pesticides and machinery and the renovation of the cultivating system, had all played a part in increasing grain output. But the water saving techniques had also proved very effective.

They had not only cut down leakage and evaporation but had also improved production by controlled watering. Previously up to one-third of all water had disappeared on the way to the fields because of evaporation and leakage.

The Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau had also improved water management, using less water from reservoirs. To make farmers more aware of the need for conservation, the authorities raised water prices from 0.0006 yuan per ton to the present 0.002 yuan per ton.

According to Li, Beijing has a water resource of 4.7 billion tons made up of half visible water and half underground water. About 90 per cent of the visible water is stored in Miyun and Guanting reservoirs. In 1984, more than 1.4 billion tons of water was consumed in the metropolitan area for daily and industrial use, and 2.7 billion tons used up in the countryside.

Hebei's Xing at Discipline Inspection Conference
*SK2903124189 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 10 Mar 89 p 1*

[Text] At the provincial discipline inspection conference which ended today, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out: The general trend of discipline enforcement is leniency and softness in enforcement.

Xing Chongzhi said: The main reasons for this situation are: Some party organizations and party-member leading cadres have slackened in their efforts to study basic Marxist theory, failed to fully understand the importance of enforcing discipline, and failed to have a high sense of observing discipline; some party organizations have no courage to assume responsibility in face of difficult problems. They are afraid that reform and opening up will be affected if they observe discipline, that they will commit the "leftist" mistakes again under the new situation, that the people from all quarters will have differences in understanding and that they will be in a passive position if they fail to handle a problem. They have also failed to correctly and scientifically understand the criterion of productive forces and maintained that earning money means developing socialist productive forces no matter what means they have adopted. Some feared that discipline enforcement would affect the reputation and economic results of their own localities and units. Still other leading cadres were not clean themselves, and they feared that "when the carrots were pulled out the soil would also come out also." Some have maintained that there are too many problems at present, and they cannot use the law to solve them all. Thus, they have emulated certain notions of success and adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

Xing Chongzhi said: Now, it is time for making decisions to conscientiously solve the problems of leniency and softness in discipline enforcement. Only by strictly enforcing party discipline can we guarantee the implementation of the basic line for the initial stage of socialism set by the 13th CPC Congress; implement the improvement and rectification principles and measures; guarantee the smooth implementation of government orders, economic development and social stability; and

maintain the party's advanced nature, purity, and fighting strength and effectively keep the party and government organs honest and clean.

In referring to how to strengthen the building of party discipline, Xing Chongzhi called for efforts to carry out the following tasks: 1) It is necessary to regularly consolidate party discipline and enhance party members' awareness in observing discipline and the law. All party organizations and party members must unwaveringly implement the general principle of reform and opening up, firmly adhere to the four cardinal principles, resolutely struggle against the phenomena of violating the party's basic organizational principle that "the individual must submit himself to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower levels must submit themselves to the higher levels and the whole party must obey the central authorities," and act realistically in line with this principle. 2) It is necessary to strictly enforce the party discipline and conscientiously investigate and handle law violation cases committed by party members.

At present, there is great resistance in investigating and handling cases. Some law and discipline violators adopted various methods to evade inspection. The trend of pleading for others and establishing relation networks has seriously interfered with the work of many localities and units. This situation must be changed resolutely. The party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must foster a high sense of political responsibility, adhere to principle while handling law and discipline violation problems, be just, eliminate all obstructions and interference, and grasp the work until the end. All party members, regardless of their party standing positions, whether high or low, their merits, whether big or small, must observe the party discipline without exception. 3) It is necessary to strengthen the building of systems, and excel in receiving supervision from all quarters. The party organizations and party members at all levels must set norms to keep their actions within bounds, promulgate their norms to the public, and place themselves under mass supervision.

Inner Mongolia Secretary at Propaganda Conference
*SK3003020989 Hohhot NEIMINGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 11 Mar 89 p 1*

[Text] At the regional conference of propaganda department directors that was held on the morning of 10 March, Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, pointed out that party organizations at various levels should have firm faith and justly disseminate the gigantic achievements made during the last decade of reforms. Meanwhile, they should attend to the localities and departments' work of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms, and continuously deepen the education on the current situation.

Wang Qun said: We should rely on the concerted efforts of all Communist Party members and the vast number of people in order to deepen the education on the region's situation. First of all, party organizations at various levels should have great determination. The majority of Communist Party members have served the people; only an extremely small number of party members have engaged in decadent practices. We must correctly understand this. At present, some comrades do not hold identical views on the situation. So, we must gradually solve this problem by conducting education on the current situation. Hostile forces took opportunities to exaggerate and sully the problems cropping up in the course of reforms and created trouble. We must be sure how things stand. The majority of our Communist Party members do not forget the goal of serving the people. The achievements made during the last decade of reforms are obvious to all. Of course, we are not satisfied with the existing problems. Now we are making efforts to solve them. However, it is also unrealistic to solve all problems at once. Only when we resolutely implement the guidelines of the 13th CPC Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee can we clearly solve all existing problems and can we achieve success in conducting education on the current situation. We must have faith in this regard and meet difficulties head-on.

Wang Qun said: We must be brave in seeking truth from facts, persist in truth and telling the truth, and justly conduct education on the current situation. At present some people with a mind set counter to the current situation are unwilling to hear the achievements of the main trend. On the contrary, they take delight in talking about the seamy side of the minor trend. Being terribly frightened by the mind set counter to the current situation, some people fail to justly talk about the achievements or to speak of correct things. We must be brave in seeking truth from facts, correct our mistakes, and persist in what is correct. Party organizations at various levels should be brave in telling the truth instead of catering to temporarily and momentarily abnormal feelings. Otherwise, they will forget the missions and functions of Communist Party members.

While touching on the methods for conducting education on the current situation, Wang Qun said: We must persist in the mass line. Practice shows that persisting in the mass line is the correct method for conducting education on the current situation. The people are the masters of the country, the main body of the education, targets to be educated, and educators. The vast number of the masses should be mobilized to educate themselves and to consciously go into action to implement the party's line, principles, and policies. Education on the current situation should be carried out in line with the principle of linking theory with practice. Education should be linked with improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, deepening reforms, and implementing the line set forth at the 13th CPC Congress. He asked: How should we solve the pressing problems that the masses show concern about? We

should rely on improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms to solve the problems. Only when we link education with the improvement of the economic environment, the rectification of the economic order, and the deepening of reforms can the masses see actual things, unify their thinking, and enhance their confidence. Of course, we cannot get instant results in some affairs. However, we must make up our minds to solve the problems that have obvious solutions. Otherwise, education is not convincing. All localities and departments should formulate systems and improve their work in order to gain the people's confidence. At present, some departments and units only talk about others' problems and spread their complaints to the neglect of their own problems, such as exercising privileges and dividing small groups. How can they be worthy of being Communist Party members! It is necessary to link education on the current situation with the solution of practical problems.

Wang Qun called on all localities and departments to ceaselessly sum up experiences in conducting the education and to upgrade the masses' awareness and ability in analyzing problems. He said: Only when we understand the national and regional situations in the initial stage of socialism from the high plane of theory can we comprehensively and historically treat the problems and difficulties cropping up in the course of reforms, and can we understand the roots of the problems and find ways to solve them.

Wang Qun said: Education on the current situation is a matter for the whole party. Thus, the whole party must go into action. Relying only on propaganda departments is out of the question. He called on all cadres of the party, the governments, trade union organizations, and Communist Youth League organizations to pay attention to education; to further attend to the improvement of the economic environment, the rectification of the economic order, and the deepening of reforms; and to ensure the smooth progress of the implementation of the 13th CPC Congress line and the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Shanxi Improves Conditions in Coal Mines OW3003032689 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Taiyuan, March 28 (XINHUA)—Shanxi, the country's largest coal producing province, has closed 60 percent of its 2,100 township coal mines and encouraged 30 percent to operate in the past three years, said an official from the province's Coal Industry Bureau, in an interview with XINHUA here today.

Xi Rucheng said that township coal mines appeared in Shanxi Province in 1986. Most of them were inefficient and unsafe because of a lack of money, technology and personnel.

In the latter half of 1986, the provincial government decided to make a survey of these coal mines. They closed 1,370 mines which did not meet the requirements set by the provincial government.

Those that met the requirements were helped by local government to improve working conditions and work out regulations.

In addition, the provincial government allocated a total of 7.6 million yuan to set up 37 provincial level, district level and county level centers to train coal miners.

Although 60 percent of the township mines have been closed, the annual provincial coal output has increased steadily. The turnover last year topped 100 million tons, accounting for one-tenth of all the coal mined in China.

Li Xiannian Receives Taiwan Buddhist Delegation
OW2903134589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1208 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Chairman Li Xiannian of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) met here today a group of Buddhists and scholars on Buddhism from Taiwan and the United States led by Taiwan Buddhist leader Hsing Yun [Xingyun].

Extending a warm welcome to the some 70 visitors, Li said that their visit to the mainland would promote contacts between the people across the Taiwan Straits.

Exchanges in culture, sports, science and economy across the straits have increased, he added.

Hsing Yun, 63, said that Buddhists in Taiwan have great interest in Buddhist affairs on the mainland and want to see more exchanges in Buddhism between the two sides.

Present was Zhao Puchu, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and president of the Buddhist Association of China.

Yan Mingfu Urges Discussions on Reunification
OW3003080189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1534 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Authorities on both sides of the Taiwan Straits should take into account the future and interests of the Chinese nation when they come up with the question of reunification of the motherland, said a senior Chinese Communist Party (CPC) official here today.

Yan Mingfu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, said this while meeting Hsu Lu, a reporter from Taiwan's "INDEPENDENT EVENING POST" this evening.

"Reunification is conducive to both sides and separation is detrimental to both sides. There are many advantages in reunification but separation brings lots of disadvantages," Yan added.

"There is nothing that the Chinese Mainland and Taiwan cannot talk about and I am sure that both can understand each other once they begin to have contacts," he said.

The idea of reunification originates from the interests of the Chinese nation and it does not mean that one imposes its own will on the other, Yan said.

The Taiwan authorities, no matter whoever is in power, should put the Chinese nation's long-term interests first and be responsible for the coming generations, putting aside interests of a party or a faction, Yan said.

Facing the growing protectionism internationally, he said, the Chinese people, whether on the mainland or the island, should think it over seriously.

At present, the mainland and Taiwan are vying with each other in the world market, Yan said, adding that the mainland wants to export more but Taiwan has occupied the market. Both sides have to compete with each other on the price of labor, he said.

The competition among the Chinese people themselves is detrimental to both sides of the Taiwan Straits, Yan said.

He expressed his hope that both sides will put an end to the "one-way, indirect and secret" contacts and make them beneficial and complementary to each other, give full play to each other's advantages and jointly enter the world market.

"There exists extensive cooperation in this regard," he said.

"On the reunification issue," Yan said, "we place our hope on both the Taiwan authorities and the Taiwan people."

He said the CPC has got to know well the Kuomintang in its long-term contacts with it, but it knows very little about the new forces and aspirations of the Taiwan public.

"Therefore," he said, "we have proposed extensive exchanges of views on the relations between two sides with people from all walks of life in Taiwan. We put more of our hopes on the Taiwan people and this indicates that we have attached great importance to the Taiwan people as well as other parties in Taiwan."

"But," Yan stressed, "we firmly oppose the idea advocating the 'independence of Taiwan.'"

Commenting on the so-called "elastic diplomacy" preached by the Taiwan authorities, Yan said, "We don't oppose non-governmental economic and trade exchanges and we hope a more prosperous economy in Taiwan and a better life to the Taiwan people."

"But," he stressed, "we resolutely oppose the 'elastic diplomacy' which actually intends to create 'two Chinas' or 'one China and one Taiwan.'"

Taiwan's New Draft Regulations Criticized
OW3003080589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1654 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Mainland jurists today affirmed the significance of Taiwan's newly-published draft regulations on the relationship of the people between the Taiwan Strait [as received], and accused some articles of being contrary to reason.

In an academic discussion of the draft, which was published by Taiwan's "the Ministry of Justice" on February 1st, Zhang Jinfan, director of the Taiwan Law Research Institute, said it is significant for the Taiwan authorities to formulate such regulations to handle issues concerning exchanges between the people of both sides.

But, he said, some articles in the regulations are unreasonable and unrealistic.

The Taiwan Law Research Institute, founded on February 27 in Beijing, is a non-governmental organization.

According to statistics from the institute, in the past two years, 450,000 Taiwanese came to the mainland for business and travel, while only 39 people from the mainland were admitted to Taiwan.

Moreover, 50 publishing houses in Taiwan have published at least 10 mainland books, and the total volume of business has also rapidly increased in recent years.

"The rapid development of the relationship between the people on both sides of the strait has triggered many new issues which cannot be handled by the existing laws in Taiwan," an expert said, "so the Taiwan authorities are forced to formulate new regulations to deal with them."

Describing articles involving rights of inheritance and marital affairs as "unfair", Xie Huaishi, a jurist from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said that the unfair articles reflect the Taiwan authorities' discrimination against mainlanders.

Taiwan Approves Visit by Prominent Mainlanders
HK3003083989 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1117 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Report: "First Group of Four Prominent Mainland Figures To Visit Taiwan Have Their Applications Approved"]

[Text] Taipei, 29 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The applications of four prominent figures from the mainland to visit Taiwan have passed the expert investigation group of Taiwan's Ministry of Education. Their visit to Taiwan will be approved once the Immigration Department confirms that they are not members of the Communist Party.

These four mainland people who have passed the investigation are Yu Xunfa, a flutist; Chen Gang, a composer; Zhao Songqiao, a geographer; and Wang Jing, a musician.

CHUNG YANG JIH PAO says that Taiwan's Ministry of Education will announce this news in a few days. This will be the first group of mainland people to have passed the investigation, and their visit to Taiwan may be

approved 4 months after the promulgation in December last year of the measures for prominent mainland figures to visit Taiwan.

Mainland Police Extradite Suspect to Taiwan
HK2903152889 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1230 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Report: "Mainland Chinese and Taiwan Police Agree on Arrangement To Extradite Back to Taiwan a Suspected Murderer Who Fled to the Mainland"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 29 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Reports from Taipei said that Yang Ming-chung, a suspected murderer who fled from Taiwan to Mainland China last year, will soon be extradited back to Taiwan to stand trial. The whole extradition arrangement is comprised of two procedures: The Mainland Chinese police will first send the suspect to Singapore under escort, and then the suspect will be taken back to Taiwan by the Taiwan police. This will be the first time Taiwan will have an escaped culprit "extradited" from Mainland China back to Taiwan through the assistance of a "third party." It is expected that this extradition procedure will be completed by 9 April.

Yang Ming-chung, male, 43 years old, is wanted by the Taiwan police for being involved in the murder of a tourist bus driver in Taoyuan district last year. Holding another person's Singaporean passport, Yang fled to Mainland China between last June and July. In Shanghai his identity was exposed by the local police. The Chinese authorities concerned subsequently advised the Taiwan police through the International Police Organization of Yang's whereabouts and asked the Taiwan side whether they wanted Yang Ming-chung back in Taiwan for trial. Due to the restrictions of the "Three No" policy, the Taiwan police replied that they would like to have Yang Ming-chung sent back to Taiwan via Singapore through the Singaporean police's assistance. This "extradition" proposal was accepted by the Mainland Chinese police.

Sources concerned of the Taiwan police noted that Yang Ming-chung's being extradited back to Taiwan, which will serve as a shock and deterrence to those culprits fleeing from Taiwan to the mainland, will be in the interests of Taiwan's public security.

Taiwan Company To Advertise on Mainland
OW3003024689 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—For the first time, a Taiwan advertising company had entered the mainland Chinese market as the respectable merchants, based in Taipei, will be engaged in the 15th Asian men's basketball championships slated for this September in Beijing.

30 March 1989

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

according to an agreement signed here today. [sentence as received]

Awarded as the overseas agent of China's Wide World International Advertising [words indistinct] Exposition Co. Ltd., which has won the exclusive rights for overseas TV broadcasting and advertising, the Taipei company will bring ads for Taiwan products to the TV screens of a much bigger Chinese audience.

Representatives from the Chinese Basketball Association and the Taipei-based company cross-signed the right-awarding agreement today.

The Chinese Taipei Basketball Association was reported to have formed a 16-player team for the biennial Asian basketball tournament.

Hansen Yao, general manager of the respectable merchants, told XINHUA that sports fans in Taiwan showed great interests in the coming tournament and hope to follow the competitor through live TV broadcasts.

Sports events held in the mainland had never been telecasted live in Taiwan so far, but it is highly possible now, Yao said.

Station Comments About U.S. Trade Problems
OW2803141589 Taipei International Service in English
0200 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Station commentary: "The ROC Buy American Spree"]

[Text] When Japan "buys America," it literally goes to America and buys up property, everything from beachfronts in Hawaii to skyscrapers in Dallas. But to Chinese in the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan, "buying America" has come to mean something totally different, perhaps what it is supposed to mean—the purchase of products made in the United States. And Taiwan Chinese have been buying at more than a spree's pace; it has been more like a craze. Last year alone imports of U.S. goods into Taiwan rose by an astounding 135 percent.

The craze is a natural consumer reaction to lower prices on U.S. imports. Once considered luxurious, U.S. products are now affordable, and are in great demand on Taiwan. The reasons for this vary. Surely the new buying power of Taiwan's affluent middle and upper classes has much to do with the craze for foreign goods. Per capita income on Taiwan is now around the U.S. \$7,000 mark, and rising.

And surely the government's trade action plan, designed to help cut Taiwan's huge surplus with the United States, has also had much effect on the market here. Since 1986, the government has cut tariffs from an average of 17 percent down to 5.8 percent. Meanwhile, the value of the Taiwan dollar has been permitted to rise some 45 percent against the U.S. greenback during that period.

These factors alone have made U.S. products more attractive in Taiwan's buyer's market. That Taipei has also helped to promote U.S. products through various exhibitions and import guides also contributed much to the outstanding performance of U.S. products sales on Taiwan in the last 2 years.

The buy American craze has extended across a wide range of product lines. Washing machines, for instance, have recorded a 235 percent sales growth in 1988. American-made television sets jumped by more than 300 percent. And most visible of all are the large numbers of American cars that now help crowd Taiwan streets.

In an article in this morning's English language CHINA POST, Hou Chia-chu, a professor of economics at Soochow University in suburban Taipei, is quoted as asking "How many cars can Taiwan buy?" That is a good question, partly answered by an anonymous U.S. trade official quoted in the same Reuters article: "We could have 50 percent of the new passenger car market in a couple of years. That's probably more than we have in California," he said.

But despite the craze for American goods on Taiwan, the U.S. Government does not seem to be satisfied with Taiwan's efforts to promote fairer trade. No matter what the ROC Government does, Washington seems unsatisfied.

That irks many officials, and the general public here, who feel that Taipei has gone practically overboard to accommodate U.S. products in the Taiwan market. The American trade official, however, does not consider a 135 percent rise in U.S. imports as any sort of victory for the American side.

Perhaps Washington needs to put Taipei's record into a better perspective, by taking a look at what other U.S. trade partners have done for America lately. Practically zip, that's what.

Despite the fact that Taiwan is now awash in American products, Washington still shows no signs of letting up on the pressure for more trade concessions and other actions.

Now, Washington runs the risk of a backlash. If people on Taiwan feel the Americans are beginning to act like frenzied sharks, they may cool their craze for U.S. products, feeling that the United States is bent on doing harm to the Taiwan economy. Washington should be thankful that at least one of its major trade partners has reacted favorably to U.S. trade problems. Picking on the one helpful hand hardly seems the right course to take.

Singapore To Hold Military Exercise in Taiwan
OW3003103689 Tokyo KYODO in English
1021 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Hong Kong, March 30 KYODO—Troops from Singapore will conduct a major military exercise in Taiwan next month, a newspaper in Hong Kong has reported.

The exercise, involving over 10,000 troops from Singapore, will be the largest involving forces from the Southeast Asian state to be held in Taiwan, the ORIENTAL DAILY NEWS reported Thursday.

Singapore, with only limited space, has frequently trained soldiers in Taiwan in the past.

The maneuvers will not involve any Taiwanese troops, the paper said.

President Li Warns of Illusions About Communism
OW2903060989 Taipei CNA in English
0340 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Pingtung, southern Taiwan, March 29 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui warned Tuesday that the Chinese Communists have still not abandoned their attempts to take the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan by force, despite an increase in contacts between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits.

"We should not have any illusions about the Communists," the President said while visiting an Air Force base in Pingtung, the southernmost tip of Taiwan.

Li arrived at the Pingtung Air Base at noon for his first visit to an Air Force wing since he became the President in January 1988. He was accompanied by Gen Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the general staff, and Gen Chen sheng-ling, commander-in-chief of the Air Force.

During his 2-hour stay at the base, the ROC Air Force's major base of transportation, reconnaissance, and anti-submarine planes, Li attended a party with officers and men of the base.

At the party, Li said that the increased contacts across the straits have led some local people to believe that the Peiping regime has eased its hostility toward the ROC. "This is nothing but an illusion, wishful thinking," he pointed out.

The Chinese Communists, afraid of the ROC's successful economic development and expanding international role, are trying by all means possible to deal a blow to the ROC and to isolate the ROC in the international community, President Li noted.

Although the Peiping regime has allowed economic activities to cross the straits, it still poses a strong military threat to the ROC, he warned.

Stressing that "the life and security of the nation is in our own hands," President Li urged the armed forces to heighten their vigilance against communist military threats and to step up war preparedness in order to safeguard the nation and people.

He inspected the C-130s, C-119s, and S-2s deployed at the base, and watched a flight drill before flying back to Taipei at 2:00 p.m.

Premier Says Economic Aid Not for Mainland
*OW3003003689 Taipei CNA in English
1558 GMT 27 Mar 89*

[Text] Taipei, March 27 (CNA)—Premier Yu Kuo-hwa said Monday the Republic of China's newly established Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund aims exclusively to help friendly developing countries develop their economies and therefore is not open to China Mainland loan applications.

Answering questions in Monday's Legislative Yuan session, Premier Yu said more than 10 foreign countries have applied to the Republic of China (ROC) Government for aid. They included Thailand, Panama, Guatemala and Paraguay.

The government appropriated 2.5 billion new Taiwan dollars for the fund in its fiscal 1989 budget and will budget another 3 billion new Taiwan dollars to support the fund in fiscal 1990, Yu noted.

An eventual total of 30 billion new Taiwan dollars will be raised for the fund, Premier Yu said. "This is a large sum but still not large enough" to meet the needs of developing countries by providing them with investments, loans and aid.

Because of limited fund and its specific purpose, the ROC Government is not planning to use the fund to offer economic aid to the China Mainland.

Mainland Urged Not To Isolate Taiwan
*OW3003015489 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese
15 Mar 89 p 1*

[By reporter Wang Chen-pang [3769 7201 6721]]

[Text] Peiping, 14 Mar—The Chinese Communist Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not elaborate whether relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait might be affected by the open criticism made by the Chinese Communist Embassy in the Philippines against the Philippine National Assembly for attempting to upgrade the Phillipines' substantive relations with Taiwan.

According to Chang Kang [1728 4854], a responsible person in charge of the preparations for the State Council Center for Asian-Pacific Studies, as long as both sides uphold the one China policy, the Chinese Communists should be more tolerant of Taiwan's involvement in international affairs and should transcend political and ideological bounds.

Frankly speaking, Chang pointed out, isolating Taiwan and similar conduct evade the actual issues, and are therefore improper.

Chang, a researcher of the Chinese Communists' Institute for the Study of Structural Reform, said that the policy of isolating Taiwan stems from the Chinese authorities' refusal to open up to the country, while opening to the outside world. He said that the bounds of dogmatism should be broken.

Another researcher of the State Council's Institute of International Studies, who is also taking part in the preparations of the Center for Asian-Pacific Studies, pointed out that the Chinese Communists' attempt to isolate Taiwan in the world will only create resentment among the people in Taiwan, and will intensify the tension between the two sides.

Hong Kong

Protest at XINHUA Supports PRC Prisoners

HK3003030189 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 30 Mar 89 p 5

[By Linda Yeung]

[Text] A group of about 20 student leaders marched to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [NCNA] headquarters demanding the release of all political prisoners in China and denouncing the treatment of the Hong Kong delegation in Tianjin yesterday.

An NCNA division chief, Mr Leung Chun-wuan, who accepted their petition, told the students that the incident was due to a lack of communication.

He said Tianjin airport officials were unaware that a seven-member delegation was heading for Beijing with the petition as they had not informed the NCNA of their plan.

Mr Leung added that the petition, which was also signed by staff of the local pro-Taiwan newspaper, THE HONG-KONG TIMES, was propaganda material.

"The criticism against the Chinese Government as written in the petition is unacceptable," he told the students.

He advised them to forward their recommendations to the Chinese Government through proper channels, and asked why they were particularly concerned with the fate of dissident Wei Jingsheng.

The students said many of them had signed the petition which had been confiscated.

They demanded an apology from the Chinese authorities, denouncing the mainland officials' action as undemocratic.

They urged Beijing to speed up its democratic reforms and said the National People's Congress should grant an amnesty to all political prisoners.

The students singled out six detainees—Wei Jingsheng, Wang Xizhe, Xu Wenli, He Qiu, Liu Qing and Lau San-ching—as deserving of pardon.

Representing the Hong Kong Federation of Students, an umbrella group of 10 tertiary institutes, the students held a mass rally in Chater Garden before marching to the NCNA headquarters.

They called for the release of the six and the return of the seized petition.

"The petition contained more than 7,000 signatures from students," said spokesman Raymond Tang from Northcote College of Education Students' Union.

A third-year Baptist College student, Chan Chingwa, dismissed the official explanation for the confiscation as "unjustified".

"Haven't other local groups taken petitions to China before? Why were they not stopped?" he asked.

Petition Seizure 'Politically Naive'

HK3003025789 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 30 Mar 89 p 5

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] Mounting local and international concern over human rights has led to warnings from two academics that confidence in China after 1997 has been seriously undermined by the Tianjin incident.

Chairman of the Chinese University's Department of Government and Public Administration Dr Byron Weng said China's seizure of a Hong Kong petition did little to instill confidence in the future. "It was politically naive," he said. "I regret that it happened."

He accused Beijing of over-reacting to what is generally regarded as one of the mildest forms of protest.

"Petitions are so common in Hong Kong, they are an everyday occurrence," he said. "Beijing has over-reacted. It's only a demand made by the people over the Chinese authorities who are not even bound to take any action."

He rejected Chinese claims the letters were propaganda material and therefore unlawful.

"It's difficult to say the seizure is unlawful," he said. "But it clearly indicates that their interpretation of law is so arbitrary."

Political analyst Dr Joseph Cheng said the incident would have adverse effects on local sentiments, but he warned against linking the event directly to the 1997 question.

He added public confidence over 1997 would be boosted if greater democracy was introduced on the mainland.

"It's a fact that the fate of the territory and China will be entwined when 1997 draws nearer," he said.

"Restrictions on human rights in the mainland will have bad implications on the future of the territory," he said.

Meanwhile, 17 Nobel prize winners and 150 French personalities have signed a French League of Human Rights petition demanding the release of Chinese dissident Wei Jingsheng.

It is the first time that leading French intellectuals have joined in the amnesty appeal for political prisoners.

The petition was launched to mark the 10th anniversary of Wei's detention and the signatories included U.S. novelist Saul Bellow, who won the Nobel Literature Prize in 1976, the scientist Francois Jacob, who won the physics/medicine prize in 1965, Claude Simon, who won the literature prize in 1985, Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, the 1984 peace prize winner and Elie Wiesel, the 1986 peace prize winner.

The petition questions whether the "crime" of the young Chinese democrats was "to have been right too soon".

"While several governments have taken measures to develop democracy and guarantee respect for human rights by freeing prisoners of opinion, it would be regrettable if the Chinese Government stayed away from this trend," it said.

Wei, 39, was the leading light of the "Beijing Spring" pro-democracy movement of 1978-79. Other petitions have been sent by leading Chinese intellectuals, demanding an amnesty for him and all political prisoners.

Wei was condemned to 15 years in prison and has reportedly been held in solitary confinement since then.

He is said to have lost most of his teeth due to malnutrition and his mental health has deteriorated during his incarceration, according to unconfirmed reports denied by the Government.

Local Venture With PRC Defies Hi-Tech Ban
*HK3003033989 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 30 Mar 89 p 1*

[By Tammy Tam]

[Text] A local company is defying an international ban on helping communist countries develop high technology industries by giving China information on a range of computer technologies.

A joint-venture company Hunter Technology Limited will be set up soon in the Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics for developing computer application in the design and manufacture of missiles, aircraft and automobiles.

The HONGKONG STANDARD was told of the new company by Professor Wu Junheng, who has been working with Hong Kong advisers to set up the company for several years.

A special project codenamed 863 and initiated by Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang in March 1986, has become China's top scientific research priority, Prof Wu said.

Modern technology is not allowed to be transferred to communist countries under an agreement between the United States, Canada, Japan and 13 European countries signed in 1949 which is called COCOM (Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls).

It also restricts information given to non-COCOM countries which provide technological information to communist countries.

"Hunter is our brainchild. I believe that we can break the COCOM ban when we work together," Prof Wu said.

But sources say a number of Hong Kong companies helping China develop high technology industries have been blacklisted by COCOM.

Under the restriction, the transfer of specialist computer technologies is banned.

China has received a lot of foreign investment since opening its door a decade ago. But state-of-the-art technology transfer to China is still very limited because of the restriction.

"But we can make full use of Chinese professionals and Hong Kong's good management and resources to solve the problem," said Professor Wu.

In recent years, China has appealed to the United States and Japan to relax the restrictions.

Complaints have not broken down the information blockade, however, and so Mr Zhao planned the 863 project.

"China will be able to compete with the world soon," said Prof Wu.

But he admitted that what China lacked most was a pool of high quality management staff.

"That is why I came to Hong Kong to seek help and cooperation," he said.

Prof Wu has been working with Hong Kong's CAD-CAM Services Limited (Computer Aide Design and Computer Aide Manufacturing), to set up the Beijing company.

The goal of the Hong Kong company was to help China develop high technology industry, said its technical and development manager Mr Wong Siu-kee.

China has already applied modern technology to the design of some aircraft, but in a limited capacity.

Macao

Portugal To Adopt 'National Strategy Policy'
*HK3003032789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 30 Mar 89 p 3*

[By Adam Lee]

[Text] The Portuguese Government will adopt a "national strategy policy" for Macao, it was announced in Lisbon yesterday after a meeting of the nation's top State Council.

The Governor of Macao Dr Carlos Melancia was the first non-councillor allowed to attend the meeting.

Portuguese President Mario Soares has said he is determined to establish a consistent policy for Macao and boost development in the run-up to the handover to China in 1999.

After the closed-door meeting the Portuguese Government made a statement announcing that members had "unanimously agreed that it was necessary to adopt a national strategy policy to administer Macao affairs as well as future developments".

Dr Melancia will have another meeting with the President today. He was to have returned to Macao on April 3 but sources say he has postponed his departure by two days to attend the Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison meeting in Lisbon.

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